

# THE ATHENÆUM

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Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4269.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1909.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE.  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

CITY AND COUNTY OF LICHFIELD.

BICENTENARY OF THE BIRTH OF DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

SEPTEMBER 10 to SEPTEMBER 19, 1909.

Visit of Right Honourable the Earl of Rosebery, K.G. Opening of Johnson Exhibition at noon. Presentation of Freedom to Lord Rosebery. Public Luncheon.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

Presentation of Prize at Lichfield Grammar School, and Address by Mr. John Sargeant, M.A., of Westminster School. Performance of Goldsmith's Comedy "She Stoops to Conquer."

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

Lecture in Guildhall by Mr. Sidney Lee, D.Litt. LL.D., on Johnson, Garrick, and Shakespeare. Performance of "She Stoops to Conquer."

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

JOHNSON'S BIRTHDAY. Great Gathering of Citizens and Presentation of Johnson Medals to School Children in Market Square at noon.

Visit of Johnson Club.

Reception by the Mayor and Mayresses.

Johnson Supper. Speaker, Mr. W. Pett-Ridge.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

Morning: Service at St. Mary's Church, where Johnson was baptised—Preacher, Rev. Douglas MacLean, M.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford. Afternoon: Great Commemoration Service at Lichfield Cathedral. Special Anthem composed for the occasion—Preacher, Rev. Canon Beeching, M.A. D.Litt., of Westminster Abbey.

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## LITERATURE

*Pre-historic Rhodesia: an Examination of the Historical, Ethnological, and Archaeological Evidences as to the Origin and Age of the Rock Mines and Stone Buildings.* By R. N. Hall. With Illustrations, Maps, and Plans. (Fisher Unwin.)

It will be remembered that in 'The Ancient Ruins of Rhodesia' reviewed in *The Athenæum* of March 29th, 1902, the joint authors, Mr. R. N. Hall and the late W. G. Neal, did not discuss the problem of origins, beyond suggesting that the monuments with the associated gold mines were prehistoric and of Asiatic provenance. The same reserve was still maintained by Mr. Hall in his 'Great Zimbabwe,' which was the necessary sequel to 'The Ancient Ruins,' and was also noticed in *The Athenæum* (April 22nd, 1905). These two bulky volumes described with much detail the result of excavations carried on for five years (1895-9) by Messrs. Hall and Neal at Great Zimbabwe, and again by Mr. Hall alone for over two years (1902-5), chiefly at the same place. The author's main conclusions were that "the ruins relate to different periods of time," while the Conic Tower and Elliptical Temple of Zimbabwe "are of very high antiquity" (*Athenæum*).

Thus the matter stood in 1905, when Dr. Randal MacIver appeared on the scene, having been commissioned by the British Association, then holding its annual meeting in South Africa, to inspect the remains with a view to settling the questions of age and origin. Why he was selected for this purpose is not clear, for

although an archaeologist of some repute, acquired from his work in Egypt and Algeria, he knew but little of South Africa, which he had not previously visited. In any case, after a few weeks' survey Dr. MacIver reported that the ruins (of which seven only were inspected), were all of native ("Kafir") workmanship, and owed nothing to foreign influences. He pronounced them, in fact, to be quite recent, in no case earlier than the fourteenth or fifteenth century. This assumption, described as a "final solution" of the problem, and advanced by Dr. MacIver in two papers read respectively at Bulawayo, and in London (to the Royal Geographical Society, April, 1906), he afterwards developed with much fullness in his recently published 'Mediæval Rhodesia.' This was, of course, a direct challenge to Mr. Hall, who accepted it as such, and responded in due course with the present volume, which is to be taken as "the first instalment of a reply to the conclusions of Dr. MacIver concerning the origin and age of the Rhodesian Rock mines and Buildings" (Preface).

Before entering into particulars, the author has some rather forcible remarks to make on his opponent's general attitude; he points out that his numerous mistakes are not merely formal defects, but "extend to the very heart and core of the whole question," which was approached with "an undisguised bias against the views of Theodore Bent and Dr. Keane"; that his archaeological and ethnical blunders were caused by his lack of first-hand knowledge of the Bantu natives; that not a single Bantu authority believes in his hypotheses; and that he presents an incomplete case as regards the monuments, which are treated without any reference to the mines, which, though inseparable from the stone structures, he never even looked at.

After this general indictment the special points are taken up one by one, the ruins having again been explored (1907-8) for the express purpose of putting Dr. MacIver's statements to the proof. In fact 'Pre-historic Rhodesia' consists mainly of the results of this third investigation, and it is difficult to believe that any one who has read carefully these minutely accurate descriptions will continue to regard Dr. MacIver's contentions as proved. The points at issue are so numerous that only a few of the more important can here be discussed. Much turns on the statement that all the ruins, assumed to be "characteristically African," are uniform to the extent of belonging to *one period only*, and that recent—certainly not earlier than the fourteenth century. To this Mr. Hall's reply is that there are the clearest indications of buildings of several periods, the latest alone being African, the older and far more perfect being unlike anything else found in Negroland, and probably the work of foreign (Asiatic) peoples, or by natives under their control. "The walls themselves," writes Mr. Hall, "prove

the existence of different periods at the Temple, the earlier being marked by the higher form of culture, and the subsequent period by culture in its decadent stages." Here are quoted the remarks of Bent in 'The Ruined Cities of Mashonaland,' where "two periods" are recognized at Great Zimbabwe and "scattered all over the country." Dr. MacIver shows scant respect for this distinguished archaeologist, and the solitary reference to his work contains "a most grotesque misstatement."

Although equality of workmanship is everywhere assumed, Dr. MacIver inconsistently advances a "natural evolution theory," implying a gradual upward development by the unaided efforts of the Bantu natives. Thus the ordinary "Kafir huts" become the "prototypes" of the Inyanga and Umtali ruins, and these ruins the prototypes of the "glorified Kafir hut," that is, the Elliptical Temple at Zimbabwe. But it is clearly shown that the Inyanga and Umtali remains "are of much later date than the Zimbabwe Temple," so that we have here "a complete reversal of the actual circumstance," a natural upward evolution being substituted for "a rapid decline in culture," whereby Dr. MacIver "destroys the foundation on which his entire case rests."

But the main stumbling-block is perhaps the famous Conic Tower, unique in Africa, and alone sufficient to attest foreign influence. This has somehow to be explained away, or belittled by the device of calling it a mere "Kaffir freak" of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, possibly later. In one place it is wrongly spoken of as "cylindrical," in another rightly as a conical form, "probably only the result of the exigencies of building"; or else it may be symbolic of the influence of "a Kaffir chief," and the small tower beside it symbolic of the influence of the Kaffir chief's "favourite wife." All these conjectures are presumably advanced in order to avoid recognizing its prototypes in the Semitic world—Arabia (Marib), Phoenicia (Byblos, identical in form), Mesopotamia (Lucian's "solid phalli" at Hierapolis), and Canaan (the Penul of Judges viii. 9 and 17: "destruam turrim hanc," and "turrim quoque Phanuel subvertit"). Note also that if the Conic Tower was "possibly later" than the fifteenth century (shall we say the sixteenth?), then it could not have already been a ruin in 1505, as the early Portuguese writers unanimously testify. Dr. MacIver cannot have it both ways; if he assigns such a late period to these structures, he should explain how they were already ruins on the first arrival of the Portuguese at Sofala.

But, for obvious reasons, the foundation of Sofala itself is assigned to the eleventh century, because it then received a colony of Arab settlers from Magdosh in Somaliland. Maqudi, however, one of their countrymen, had already visited the place at least a hundred years earlier (before 915), and gives us some valuable informa-

tion about its long-established export trade in ivory, amber, and the gold brought down from the interior—that is, from Rhodesia. “The navigators,” he writes, “advance over the Sea of Zeng (Zanzibar) as far as the island of Kanbalu (Madagascar?) and Sofala,” adding that the Arabs of his time habitually visited the land of Sofala to obtain gold from the natives. Here, then, is positive evidence which upsets Dr. MacIver’s rash statement that “there is no justification for ascribing an earlier date than the eleventh century A.D.” to Sofala, and at the same time reveals his ignorance (admitted, indeed, by himself) of the historic relations of Austral Africa. We also gather from Maçudi that the Bantu natives (Makarakas?) were engaged in the gold traffic many ages before Dr. MacIver’s fourteenth or fifteenth century.”

Other points can be disposed of in fewer words. Thus Dr. MacIver calls the platform within the Temple walls “a throne for the King,” or a “pulpit where priest or king officiated.” But where were the rudimentary Kafir thrones from which this throne was evolved? Do any thrones or altars occur elsewhere in Bantuland? The chevron and other patterns on the “ring fences,” as the massive stone enclosures are strangely called, are all said to be “characteristically African and found in every corner of the continent, north, south, east, and west.” This statement, which could never have been made by any one acquainted with the normal types of mud or wooden structures strewn over the mainland, can be met by a direct negative.

Dr. MacIver asserts that not a single object over a few centuries old has ever been picked up at Zimbabwe or any of the other ruined sites. In proof of this a great deal is made of certain bits of Nankin china and some other admittedly mediæval things, which he claims to have found below the main walls of the Elliptical Temple, and from which he infers that this edifice “is not earlier than the fourteenth or fifteenth century.” But Mr. Hall, who has gone into the question thoroughly, and had in ‘Great Zimbabwe’ described the finding of the fragments by himself two years before Dr. MacIver’s visit, now affirms that no china or any other mediæval article was ever found “under any of the main walls of the Temple,” but that such things were discovered only “in some disturbed soil at some considerable distance from the main walls.” It has been mentioned above that Mr. Hall has spent some months at Zimbabwe since Dr. MacIver’s visit; further, it should be remembered in connexion with these conflicting statements that Mr. Hall’s nearly continuous research of about ten years amid the monuments and the rock mines stands against Dr. MacIver’s few weeks’ field survey of some half dozen ruined sites.

Apart from its main purpose, ‘Prehistoric Rhodesia’ is a well-equipped volume, which, with its fifty-three fine illustrations, eight maps and plans, and carefully prepared Gazetteer of South-

East Africa, does credit to publisher and author alike. Misprints, however (such as “Lichenstein,” “Meeres-Shömungen,” “a smaller radii,” “provincias ultramarinos,” “Kalahan” for Kalahari, “reputation” for *refutation*, “Milleinungen” for *Mitteilungen*), are rather numerous, and should be corrected in future editions.

By way of corroborative evidence are adduced two notorious passages: the one from ‘The May Queen,’ the other from ‘Enoch Arden.’ It would have been well-nigh as fair to convict Wordsworth of “vice of temperament” on the strength of the immortal

Spade! with which Wilkinson hath tilled his lands. Instances of banality in Tennyson may of course be found, for the great are not immune from momentary lapses; but it would be idle to maintain that such are of the poet’s essence, or that their appearance necessarily betrays what is here termed, not too lucidly, “the imperfect rapture of art”; while the criticism which can discern consciousness of the “Laureate’s robe” in the line

Unfaith in aught is want of faith in all,  
lays itself open to the charge of special pleading.

Of the other pre-eminently popular figure in Victorian literature, Charles Dickens, the author is more tolerant, though a reference to Mrs. Todgers as “Mrs. Podgers,” and the inclusion in a “gallery” of memorable Dickens portraits of such comparatively unimportant creations as the Brothers Cheeryble and Rogue Riderhood, indicate a defective appreciation. The aloofness of Mr. Magnus’s critical Olympus—an aloofness for which humour must surely have been sacrificed—is seen in his exposition of Dora, the “child-wife”:

“The elemental virtue departs from her, and she is adapted in her own despite to the cringing half-truths of her age.”

Due prominence is accorded to Ruskin, and to the poetry of George Meredith; but inasmuch as, in addition to its critical aims, the volume professes also to be a “survey” of English literature of the period, the tracing of developments and tendencies is a dominating feature. As a result, such great men as Rossetti and William Morris are in danger of submersion by the movements of which they were apostles, and certain noteworthy figures who do not stand out as pioneers or pillars of a school meet with unmerited neglect. Thus Hood’s serious work is inadequately treated, and Borrow is dismissed as “an attractive author” whose ‘Bible in Spain’ and other books are delightful examples of their kind.”

Mr. Magnus’s style is scarcely satisfying; the issues are apt to be obscured by conscientious epigram and rhetorical exuberance; but the book shows qualities of care and thoroughness, though its conclusions too often engender a spirit of controversy rather than of conviction.

*The French Revolution.* By R. M. Johnston. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE author of this “short history,” Mr. R. M. Johnston, Assistant Professor of History in Harvard University, is well known to students of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods for his excellent monograph on ‘The Napoleonic Empire in Southern Italy,’ which was published in 1904. He set himself a more difficult

#### *English Literature in the Nineteenth Century.*

By Laurie Magnus. (Melrose.)

In the initial section of this volume, extending from 1784 to 1832, there is little that calls for comment. The so-called “Romantic Revival” and the poetical significance of the “Lake School” are oft-told tales, and on neither of these well-worn theses has Mr. Magnus much to say that is new or suggestive. Save for an allusion to Crabbe as “the Suffolkshire poet,” he follows the beaten path; and his observations on such prose contemporaries as Lamb, De Quincey, and Jane Austen may be regarded as adequate restatements of generally accepted views. Book II., dealing among others with Macaulay, Carlyle, Bulwer Lytton, Beddoes, and Tennyson in his earlier stages, is entitled ‘The Transit through 1832,’ and attempts with some success to analyze and expound the literary forces which were to dominate the ensuing years.

The third and last “Book” treats of ‘The Victorian Age,’ and is, from the comparative familiarity of its subject-matter, the most assured in its appeal to the general reader. To appraise, however, the literary worth of men of our own day—or but little removed therefrom—is a task likely to prove both difficult and invidious. Towards the living—so they be eminent—it is demanded of Criticism that she be either complimentary or dumb, and such restraint becomes liable, in estimating the dead, to reaction somewhat in the spirit suggested by the lines from ‘The Dead Prophet’:

“See what a little heart,” she said,  
“And the liver is half-diseased!”

Mr. Magnus has striven to be fair: for Arnold, Patmore, Browning, and Pater, whose fame is secure among the cultivated, he has discreetly tempered eulogy; but it needs a phenomenal and popular reputation to put the critic to the test whether he can resist the perverse impulse—often irrespective of justice—that would hint at feet of clay. Something of this impulse, with a minimum of justification, is to be discerned, curiously enough, in the treatment here meted out to the author of ‘The Dead Prophet.’ Tennyson’s matchless music is subjected to minute and ruthless analysis, discussing and arranging vowel sounds and consonant values, and purporting to divulge the precise methods by which the master obtained his effects. It is not on purely mechanical considerations that the magic of a great poet should be judged. Again, a “banal, or vulgar” note (the latter epithet being used, we presume, in some esoteric sense) is cited as “remarkably typical,” and said to “persist” through all Tennyson’s poetry.

task in producing the volume before us. It is easier to write two volumes on a little-known episode of history than to compress into one small handbook the whole familiar story of the French Revolution from its beginning down to the *coup d'Etat* of Brumaire. Mr. Johnston has done his task well, though it bears traces of having been composed in haste by a man who knows his subject. Thus there is a lack of proportion in the space given to various sections of the narrative. The work contains 283 pages, of which only 23 are given to the history of the Directory (1795-9) domestic and exterior. The story of the "Collier de la Reine" is related in some detail, while nothing is said about the Declaration of the Rights of Man. In the foregoing criticisms, and in those we are about to make, we wish it to be understood that we are judging Mr. Johnston by the high standard of his earlier work. If the book had borne the name of an unknown writer we should have commended it as an excellent and accurate manual, comparing it favourably with any work on modern French history which has been produced in recent years by Oxford or Cambridge, and we might have suggested that its usefulness to students would be increased by the marginal addition of dates to every page.

Mr. Johnston challenges minute criticism, not only by the quality of his former work, but also by his insistence on accuracy in other writers, such as Sorel, whom he reproaches for being "incorrect in details." That Mr. Johnston is not free from that reproach the following notes will show. In proof of the barrenness in literature of the period between 1789 and 1815 he cites Chateaubriand as one of the writers who wrote only "after Napoleon had fallen." But with the exception of his "Mémoires d'Outre-tombe," Chateaubriand produced under the Consulate and Empire all his best work — "Atala," "René," "Le Génie du Christianisme," &c. Louis XVI. "had to call Count Louis de Narbonne, his own natural cousin, to the ministry of war." If the legend of Narbonne's paternity be true, he was the uncle, not the cousin of Louis XVI., his reputed father being Louis XV. "St. Just, a doctrinaire" — this is as though one should describe O'Connell as a Parnellite. The doctrinaires did not come into existence until the Restoration, more than twenty years after St. Just's execution. Mr. Johnston is rather careless about the nomenclature of revolutionary and other political sects. On one page he calls Pétion a "Jacobin," on another a "Girondin," the latter epithet being applied less accurately to Tom Paine. He speaks of the "humble origin" of Necker, whose father was a professor of law at Geneva. "The astronomer Bailly" is an inadequate description of the remarkable man whose accomplishments were so varied that he was a member of the French Academy and the Academy of Inscriptions as well as the Academy of Science. Mr. Johnston is not always accurate in his dates, as when he says that "in November, 1793,

was introduced the Revolutionary Calendar." The retrospective law dating the republican era from September 22nd, 1792, was promulgated on October 5th, 1793. Of a later period Mr. Johnston says: "Within a few days of the publication of his [Michelet's] first volumes France had .... proclaimed the Second Republic." This is wrong. The first volume of Michelet's "Histoire de la Révolution" appeared on February 13th, 1847, more than a year before the proclamation of the Second Republic. In that connexion we may say that it is unusual to call Louis Blanc "Blanc" *tout court*. "Les Noces de Figaro" is not the usual literary title of Beaumarchais' great comedy, which is known as "Le Mariage de Figaro"; the former is the name of the lyrical adaptation to Mozart's music. We notice that Mr. Johnston spells the name of the commander of the National Guard in 1793 "Hanriot," instead of Henriot, as he is called by nearly all historians and chroniclers, from his contemporaries Barras and Montgaillard down to Taine. But M. Lenotre calls him "Hanriot," though some of the documents he cites show that there is reason for the traditional spelling. Mr. Johnston is probably following Duruy in suggesting that Hullin, "le Vainqueur de la Bastille," was a soldier on the 14th of July, 1789. Although the hero of that day died a retired general of the *grande armée*, we believe that he was in civilian employ on the first day of the Revolution.

A few omissions in the book might be repaired if a second edition is called for. An explanation is needed, for English readers of a popular manual, of the Commune of Paris. No indication is given of the individualistic tendency of the French Revolution, without which the account of Babeuf's conspiracy is unintelligible. In his narrative of the revolutionary wars the author omits all mention of the taking of Toulon from the English by Bonaparte in 1793, or of the deaths of Marceau and of Hoche; and the name of Kléber disappears from the volume in 1793. In the scanty chapter on the Directory nothing is said of the captivity and death in France of Pope Pius VI.

The volume has not been carefully prepared for the press. *The Athenæum* has remarked before that if publishers undertake the production of books which of necessity contain a large number of words and names in a foreign language, they ought to provide themselves with proof-readers acquainted with the language in question. In this volume the accents are conspicuously defective. The circumflex is omitted in *pâtre*, *contrôleur*, *ô*, *château*, *Bâle*, &c.; *maréchaussée* is spelt with a grave accent, and *dixième* with an acute accent; *deldà* is printed without any accent at all; *ennemi* is spelt with one *n*, and *se fait sentit* is printed for *se fait sentir*. The Index is inadequate.

Mr. Johnston's monograph on a special subject of revolutionary history, which we have mentioned, is so good that we wish he would devote his talent to that

most useful and attractive class of literature. It is with mingled feelings that we receive his announcement that he is about to add his name to the army of biographers of Napoleon.

*The Beginnings of the Teaching of Modern Subjects in England.* By Foster Watson. (Pitman & Sons.)

THE "beginnings" to which Prof. Foster Watson devotes his attention were mostly laid in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; and it is curious to note the devious ways by which "modern subjects" were oftentimes introduced into the educational curricula of our country. The author presents a well-arranged and carefully compiled history of the progress of education about and after the period of the Renaissance; and the text and notes furnish a treasury of bibliography for the use of the few readers who will not be satisfied with the contents of the Professor's volume. The book is useful rather than interesting: it seems a mass of quotations, of different lengths, rather than a continuous historical narrative, and some portions of it are unnecessarily dry. Prof. Watson has taken little pains to attract readers; his sentences are grammatically correct, but he allows himself to adopt, from time to time, in the writing of English, a style both cumbrous and inelegant. We regret this the more because the book is well worth perusal.

The grammar schools, we read, were more conservative than the educational arrangements and institutions that supplied the needs of the aristocracy; the schools were, in fact, under the control either of Church or State, and "authority," as is its wont, "sought to economize energy by drifting into tradition." The grammar schools were to a very large extent free; in consequence, as time went on they naturally became schools for the sons of poor men. The sons of wealthy men, those who looked forward to lives of action in the military or civil service of their country, began their education with private tutors, and completed it by travel or study in one of the Inns of Court, or adopted other means of attaining as nearly as they could to the high standard of learning and accomplishment set by Castiglione in his "Il Cortegiano." Our universities seem to have been places of higher training for lifelong students, rather than for statesmen, diplomatists, and soldiers; a considerable number of these were trained in the households of great nobles or in the courtly academies established abroad and at home.

The grammar schools at the beginning of the period considered by Prof. Watson taught little beyond the subjects of the Trivium, and even logic was frequently omitted; moreover, the language of the school was Latin, and the thraldom of this language was not easily shaken off. "But the Quadrivium, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music, had attractions for the noble, since they were the arts which particularly had relation to

the activities of the practical world," while the Trivium, as merely the basis of intellectual training, appealed to him but slightly. So it happened that by development of the Quadrivium modern subjects were introduced into English education, and it is remarkable how largely these subjects owe their later recognition to the men who advocated the advancement of the education of *gentlemen*.

Prof. Watson devotes a chapter to the beginning and progress of each of the modern subjects that he passes in review. The classical languages for a long time dominated the subjects and methods of instruction, and it was difficult to effect the inclusion in a generally recognized curriculum of any subject that had not been, to some extent at least, studied in Greece or Rome. Even arithmetic, which inspired high respect till it became the accomplishment of classes "who bore no signs of heraldry," was no part of elementary or grammar-school teaching in the Middle Ages, probably because, as Prof. Watson says, "there was no ancient classical writer on arithmetic." Happily, the other three subjects in the Quadrivium could claim a classical ancestry, and were in consequence welcomed. The growth of these subjects, and their relations to geography, cosmography, astrology, and other studies, are described at some length. The chapter on astronomy is very interesting, and is, we think, the best-written part of the book. We are apt to overlook the usefulness of astronomy in earlier times to many classes of people on land and sea; "hence astronomy was a widespread study such as the well-educated man and even the uncultured man could not neglect, on account of its practical guidance," and the author does well to insist strongly on this aspect of astronomical teaching. We learn, however, that the teachings of Copernicus and Galileo found their way into schools with extreme, almost incredible, slowness. Milton himself, while a schoolmaster, not only taught the Ptolemaic theory (at least Prof. Watson assures us that there is no doubt that he did so), but even after visiting Galileo he continued to teach "astrological lore from Manilius"; and, more extraordinary still, an edition of the 'Orbis Pictus' of Comenius, 230 years after Copernicus, describes the "Earth as the centre of the solar system."

Modern languages (French, Italian, Spanish, and German) found their way by slow degrees into schools, and received but a half-hearted welcome; indeed, some educationists, e.g., John Webster (1654) and Sir William Petty, doubted the advisability of admitting them at all into any elementary classes. The use of French consequent on the Norman Conquest had long been obsolete, and French in the Tudor period was a foreign language. The study of French and Italian was closely connected with the great religious movement of the time, but the religious influence of Italy was felt under the early Tudors, that of France coming later. Other influences, social, political, and

commercial, affected the prevalence of these two languages in English education, and finally left French predominant. The roots of the influence of Spanish were, we read, mainly practical, and they did not strike deeply in our national education. German and Dutch seem hardly to have obtained so strong an educational influence in this country as might have been expected. Prof. Watson attributes this to a desire felt by the English religious leaders to "avoid the narrow dogmatism of the foreign Reformers"; but he points out that by the middle of the seventeenth century our nobles and gentlemen—again progressive in educational matters—considered knowledge of German a desirable accomplishment, at any rate, for men of their own rank. The admission of foreign living languages into the generally accepted English curriculum, and still more the recognition of English itself as the "central language of study," and of the classical languages as subsidiary and auxiliary, but necessary, mark the changed attitude towards subjects and methods in education assumed by many educationists to-day, and, we gather, entirely approved by Prof. Watson.

#### SHORT STORIES.

LUCAS MALET is a writer who develops her characters and her situations alike very slowly, and with the help of many apparent digressions, which, however, all prove themselves essential to the principal theme. For this reason *The Score* (John Murray) is disappointing; it is divided into two short stories, and the short story does not give quite sufficient scope to this author's remarkable gifts. In both of them, however, the situations, though widely different, are as poignant as original. In the first she has chosen the difficult vehicle of the monologue of a dying man. A young soldier tells the priest who has come to hear his last confession in the ward of a hospital how he has been brought up with fiendish cunning by his supposed father to murder his mother's lover, and how he discovers, when the deed is done, that the latter was not only his best friend, but also his father. The confession is a remarkable piece of self-revelation, but a certain diffuseness of style gives it a sense of unreality, since the end was so near that time and breath must have been equally limited.

An old friend, Poppy St. John the actress, is the heroine of the second story, and we read in a very dramatic scene how she mounts to the height of self-abnegation in refusing, for his own good, to marry Denier, the rising politician. The author has been clever enough to make us feel that Poppy's lover, in spite of his ardent protestations and rebellion against her decision, yet in his sub-conscious self acquiesces, and feels the objections even more strongly than she does herself. Another old friend, Anthony Hammond the dramatist, is introduced as a foil to the younger man; but for a short story a little too much space is devoted to his relations with Poppy. The latter's revelation of feeling after she has dismissed Denier is vivid and intensely human.

Although two or three of the stories in *Midsummer Madness* (Evelagh Nash) have considerable merit, the collection as a whole does not do Mr. Morley Roberts full justice. After the artistic work in 'David Bran,'

such a piece of tawdry fantasy as 'The Fog' is disappointing. Neither as a writer in the school of Mr. Wells, nor as a follower of the Stevenson of 'The New Arabian Nights'—as 'The Mad Hatter' might suggest—is Mr. Roberts seen to much advantage. But the pathos of 'The Sud Express'—in which a Landes peasant worships the great train and dies beneath its wheels—is good and true. The range of style and interest in the stories is remarkable. The author has a taste for a Stevenson-like mingling of the horrible and the grotesque, and 'The Man with the Nose' is a diverting success in this kind. Mr. Roberts's astonishing versatility is the outstanding impression left in the reader's mind by this very uneven volume.

*The Third Circle.* By Frank Norris. With Introduction by Will Irwin. (John Lane.)—There are some sixteen stories or sketches brought together in this book, and if it were not that they are posthumous papers, we should have questioned the wisdom of preserving some of them. They represent the early work of a clever writer, whose life, unfortunately, was not long enough to admit of the maturing of his talents. Combined with the somewhat feverish energy which came to him in Western America, Frank Norris had a fine feeling for romance, and a serious appreciation of the writer's obligations which would probably have carried him far. The sketches here presented are rather journalistic than literary; but they contain imaginative touches, and interesting evidence of a writer's progress towards realization of his powers. They were written between 1891 and 1902, for publication in various American journals.

We have questioned before whether Mr. Eden Phillpotts is not better in his short stories than in his novels. He is certainly one of our best writers in this kind; and his variety within a particular field of human life is wonderful. *The Fun of the Fair* (John Murray) contains thirteen tales, all dealing with the folk of Belstone and its neighbourhood on the brow of Dartmoor. Mr. Phillpotts wanders all over the moor, sometimes giving us a story of the south, and at another time one of the north or the west. This set is confined to the neighbourhood of Okehampton, and concerns the fortunes of the villagers. It has both humour and pathos, but for the most part humour. Mr. Phillpotts has a keen eye for character, and extracts humanity and interest from the most unlikely folk. The tragicomedy of Mr. Haycraft, the quarryman who at seventy suddenly conceived himself famous, is a good example of Mr. Phillpotts's treatment. It is full of observation, of knowledge, of sympathetic understanding, of a sense of proportion, and of humour. The other stories resemble it in these characteristics, and cover a wide gamut of rural emotions and sentiments. The tales were well worth preserving in permanent form, and are models of what short stories should be.

Mr. Howard Pease is well known for his Northumbrian studies, which are both faithful and interesting. We have writers in plenty at work upon Yorkshire, Devon, Cornwall, and other counties, but Northumbrians eager and able to paint scenes of their own shire are few in number. Mr. Pease is generally content to draw on the storehouses of the past, though in some sketches included in his new volume, *With the Warden of the Marches; or, The Vow by the "Nine Stane Rig"* (Constable & Co.), he essays modern conditions of life. The main tale is one of the days of Queen Mary, when Scots and English were still

raiding each other's borders, and life was about as safe as on a cannibal island. This is the story of the Montagues and Capulets over again, and with something of a like tragic ending. The Elliots and the Grames were at feud, and an Elliot maiden swore the oath by the "nine stane rig." She broke the oath, as was inevitable.

It is odd how foreign most of the matter and language is. The book really requires a glossary, so full is it of strange, uncouth words, as strange and uncouth as the people themselves. It is evident that Mr. Pease knows and loves every foot of these marches and dales. It is a wild country, and it was a wild people. The story of the foray is spirited, but no one has yet equalled the remarkable account of a foray given by the late Miss Beatrice Barmby in 'Roslyn's Raid.' To read that is to understand the raiders, which one might think well-nigh impossible.

*Hours spent in Prison.* By Gorky, Andreyeff, and Korolenko. Translated by Marya Galinska. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—The Russians have deservedly a reputation for their short stories, beginning with the picturesque productions of Gogol. The present volume consists of selections from the writings of Gorky, Andreyeff, and Korolenko. The first of these has been longest known to the public, and one of his stories, 'The Blind Musician,' has been very popular. In Gorky's tales we have vigorous pictures of the sea and rocks. The treatment of these two instruments of liberty is the same as that in Wordsworth's famous sonnet "Two voices are there," &c., and the sonnet of Tennyson on Montenegro. Andreyeff's tales are not so impressive, but the description by Korolenko of the young girl who is deported as a political criminal is in the highest degree graphic. The tales are translated by a Polish lady, as we infer from her habit of writing Russian names in Polish fashion.

Mr. Max Pemberton is a popular novelist with a public of his own, and we have no doubt that *The Adventures of Captain Jack* (Mills & Boon) will be welcomed by his admirers. The notion of the series is better than its performance, which is rather trite as a rule; but evidently Mr. Pemberton feels the romance of his *milieu*, which is the Mediterranean. The stories, he says, are from the "log of the schooner yacht Golden Fleece," and one may suppose without any great risk that he has himself garnered material for the tales in yachting excursions in those pleasant waters. The "tideless sea," "bridging new and old," and "harboring alike the felucca of the centuries and the great steamships of our own time," is, as Stevenson would have said, an earnest of romance; but our complaint is that Mr. Pemberton, having made this statement, does not sufficiently demonstrate its truth. We believe in those infinite capacities and hints of romantic adventure, but the rendering of them into cold print disappoints us. Capt. Jack is a "broth of a bhoys," but he is too much of a stage Irishman, and the rest of the yacht's company have no definite characters. They are concerned with various matters, such as rescues, disguises, and vengeance, and the stories, which are eight in number, are readable. We wish we could say more than this, but we cannot.

The first of the stories in *A Roman Tragedy and Others*, by John Ayscough (Arrowsmith), is a tale of wholesale murder for no sufficient cause, committed by the servants of a noble Roman family, the preliminary explanations with regard to the family

striking the reader as unnecessarily elaborate. There are two other stories connected with tragedies, the scenes of both being laid in India; and in nearly all the tales is introduced a slight element of the supernatural, which is not, however, particularly convincing. 'A New Curiosity Shop' and 'Reverions' show the author in another and lighter vein, but not any of them do justice to his gifts as a story-teller.

#### FABLES AND FOLK-LORE.

*County Folk-lore.* Vol. V. By Mrs. Gutch and Mabel Peacock. (David Nutt.)—The latest volume published by Mr. Nutt for the Folk-lore Society is a collection of printed examples of folk-lore relating to Lincolnshire. Though it is often instructive and stimulating, it cannot with justice be described as original. As we read in the Preface, the customs and traditions of this county show few or no fresh features; they can nearly always be paralleled abroad or elsewhere in the United Kingdom. Thus the curious game of "throwing the hood," played at Haxey in the Isle of Axholme, though said to have been invented by the Mowbrays, is clearly akin to the East Anglian "camping," the Cornish "hurling," and various archaic forms of football and similar sport in Europe, Asia, and America. Nor is there anything distinctive about the legends of the saints famous between the Humber and the Welland. Their encounters with evil spirits were no uncommon experiences. They shared them with St. Anthony and almost every other anchorite since the world began. Miss Peacock, we notice, accounts for them on the score of disordered nerves and the clamour of marshfowl; she does not allude to the suggestion put forward by one authority, that the demons whose chatter disturbed the solitude of St. Guthlac were some of the early inhabitants conversing in Welsh. As might be expected in these regions, traces of Danish influence are frequent. The devil overlooks Lincoln and brings harm on a crowned king just as the Ellekings, under the denomination of Klintekonger (promontory kings), keep guard over Denmark and prevent mortal princes from approaching certain parts of it. The dance of the "guisers" performed at Wainfleet is clearly a relic of the Norse war-dance. We read in one of the extracts (Heaney, 'The Vikings') that when they last visited the writer ten years ago "one of the company was dressed in a skin with a straw in his mouth cut to represent a pig's bristles, thus recalling the hog sacrificed of old to Odin." The same authority gives us to understand that until about fifty years ago the Plough Bullocks, due on Plough Monday, carried with them the horse's head that used to represent the god's white steed Sleipnir.

Again, many of the Lincolnshire beliefs and practices can be matched in the other parts of Britain occupied by the Northmen. Miss Peacock has spoken elsewhere of the affinity between them and those of the Isle of Man, the resemblance between the All Hallows E'en love-spells and prognostications, the observances relating to wells, the beliefs concerning witchcraft and counter charms, &c., in the two districts; and a like correspondence might reasonably be expected with the folk-lore of the Danish parts of Scotland. To one characteristic Scandinavian superstition, that of second hearing, which does occur in Sutherlandshire, there is no allusion either in this volume or in any work on Manx folk-lore hitherto seen by us. This must surely be

due to inadvertence on the part of collectors, for we are loath to believe that a closer inquiry would not bring instances of it to light in all the regions which fell under the sway of the Vikings.

In the absence of distinctive features it is unnecessary to criticize the work in detail. Enough has been said to show that while it does not provide fresh data for the specialist, it is interesting and suggestive in a high degree. Certain topics—e.g., festivals and games and sports—are treated with unusual completeness. We have seldom in any collection met with so many and such full descriptions of the Yule and May Day festivities, of the morris and other dances, the Plough Monday procession, &c., as in this volume; or so many versions of the songs and dialogues connected with them. Prominent, too, is the part played in it by the devil and the traces of devil-worship. The whole philosophy of the Dark Ages seems to be summed up in the Marsh-woman's view of the kern-baby:—

"Yis, she be theath to fey away t' thooner an' lightnin' an' sick-loike. Prayers be good enuff ez fur as they goas, but t' Awmoighty mun be strange an' throng wi' soa much corn to look efter, an' in these here bad toimes we moan't fergit owd Providence. Happen, it's best to keep in wi' both parties.

*Hindu Tales.* An English Translation by J. Jacob Meyer. (Luzac & Co.)—Not only the student of Prakrit, but also every one who is interested in Indian sociology and folk-lore, will find much to gratify his tastes in this book, which is an English translation of Prof. Jacobi's 'Ausgewählte Erzählungen in Mährischfri.' The stories themselves, viewed in their literal dress, may seem to be tedious and longwinded, and to be rather a collection of ill-connected and badly balanced episodes than a series of narratives, each animated by some central idea; but an attentive student will glean from them pictures of Indian social life in the days preceding the Mohammedan invasion which are as vivid as those presented by the 'Arabian Nights' of the early times of the Baghdad Caliphate. How far India has travelled from those primitive days may be judged from the fact that in ancient Hindu life it was the practice for the woman, and not the man, to make the first advances in love, and that in no supine fashion, but in an active and aggressive manner. If the stories have a general *motif* at all, it is that no man is safe against the wiles and deceitfulness of the other sex.

One story is paralleled by many modern instances. The hero, having slain a wandering ascetic who was the ringleader of a band of desperate burglars, was invited by the latter, before his death, to go to his dwelling in the interior of the earth, marry his sister, and share with her all the riches he had accumulated. The prince did as he was bid, and fell instantly in love with the fair maiden who opened her door to him. Welcoming him in loving wise, she bade him rest on the couch, and then left him alone in the sleeping-chamber, which gave him leisure to reflect. He came to the conclusion that "trickery, untruth, greed, silliness, rashness, impurity, and cruelty are the inborn faults of women." The result of his meditations was that he left the couch, and crouched down in a corner, having placed an effigy of himself on the bed. He had scarcely done so when the stone that was placed above the couch suddenly came down by means of a mechanical contrivance, and dropped upon the bed. This was quite sufficient to cure the prince of the love which he had felt for the lady, though what became of the latter we are not told.

In another story, in which is employed the

common device of magic pills that grant all wishes, there is a striking parallel to the story of Rachel, who stole the Teraphim of her father. A third instance may be given which, incidentally, tells against those Indian reformers who are continually contrasting the ancient prosperity of the country with the impoverishment wrought by British exactions. The hero of the story is called Karakandu, which literally means "one who itched for taxes"; and in illustration of this name Dr. Meyer points to the fact that "the revenues which the Hindu sovereigns extorted from their poor subjects were enormous," and he quotes from the 'Jātaka' the story of King Pañcāla, and "how he oppressed the people so unbearably that they locked up their houses, barricaded the doors with briars and thorn-bushes, and fled into the woods." A note on the Prākrit word "āngopāngadimotana," which signifies "woman's graceful, playful bending and moving of the body and limbs," throws some light on a well-known passage in 'Antony and Cleopatra,' though we do not go so far as to claim Shakespeare as a student of Hindu manners and customs.

Dr. Meyer's notes, though mainly philosophical, are often illuminating; and with regard to the doctrine of metempsychosis, it is interesting to learn that in the case of a prince who renounced the world and became a religious ascetic, his antipathy against the dirt that was rendered sacred by religion was accounted to him as a sin, and caused the many low births that followed. He became in succession a fawn, a swan, and a Candāla, or low-caste tribesman.

We recommend this book to those who are interested in the study of Jaina antiquity and folk-lore, though we regret that the absence of an Index necessitates the making of what ought to be avoidable notes.

The fables of Pilpai seem at first sight to fit a little oddly into the series of books on "The Romance of the East" which Mr. Murray and the editor, Mr. Crammer-Byng, are courageously introducing to a somewhat jaded public; for romances and fables are not identical. We shall be curious to learn how they appeal to the modern child, for whom, to judge by his remarks about expurgation in deference to "the innocence of childhood or the modesty of youth," Sir Arthur N. Wollaston has prepared *Tales within Tales*. We fancy that the modern child will sniff at these innocent beast-tales. Older people may still enjoy them; but if the book is addressed to a mature audience, it should contain a little more definite information as to its history and analogies than is given in the slight Preface. As the parent of a multitudinous progeny, this famous collection of fables was worth some prefatory explanation; but when Sir Arthur Wollaston opens with this portentous sentence,—

"In the earliest days, when literature was unknown, and the pleasures of imagination little more than the dreamy fancies of a handful of enthusiasts seeking a path in the gloomy forests of mental bewilderment, the natural instincts of mankind led them to embody their thoughts in emblems and metaphors, which first took the form of the myth, with its two elements of rational and irrational,"—

we are irresistibly reminded of a once famous, but now neglected, and, to say the truth, never completed, work on 'Typical Developments,' the author of which was known to Sir Frank Burnand alone. What child could understand such a sentence? And how many anthropologists will assent to it, even when understood? However, if readers are satisfied to take the fables for what they are worth, they will find here a useful abridgment, written in good English,

with an intentional flavour of Eastern "quaintness," and with nothing to raise that blush on the virgin cheek which has become about as fabulous as the fables themselves. This is not the time to discuss the value of the original work. All that can be said is that Sir Arthur Wollaston has made an honest attempt to render it popular. We wish success to Mr. Murray's series, but we confess we should like to see each volume prepared with more regard to the bibliographical information which many readers will naturally expect.

*The Treasury of Ba-Suto Lore.* By E. Jacottet. Vol. I. (Kegan Paul & Co.)—This first instalment of an admirable enterprise contains forty-two folk-tales in Sesuto and English, printed on opposite pages. We understand that two more volumes of tales are yet to come, but the next announced for publication in this series is to deal with the historical traditions of the country. This, it is hoped, will soon be ready, and M. Jacottet is anxious to follow it up with the second part of the folk-tales; but "this will depend on the encouragement the present volume receives," and, unhappily, the response made to the appeal in the prospectus issued two years ago was such that the work must have been dropped, had it not been for a Government grant. Surely such a publication should find cordial support from the scientific world of Europe. Seventeen of the forty-two tales here given have been already published (in French only) in 'Contes populaires des Bassoutous' (1895). Two others (XXVIII., 'The Child with a Moon on his Breast,' and XXXI., 'Seloma-kupu') are represented in that collection by variants. Four of the stories in the 'Contes' do not appear in this collection, but possibly they are to be included in the second or third part. The remaining tales in the 'Treasury' are hitherto unpublished in the form here given, with the exception of XI. and XII., which have appeared in the *Revue des Traditions populaires* (1888), and two or three taken from the collection of Azariel Sekese ('Buka ea pokello ea mekhoa ea Ba-Sotho, le maele, le litsomo,' Morija, 1893), which, being in Sesuto only, is of limited utility in Europe, even if not, as we fancy, out of print.

M. Jacottet's Introduction and notes are interesting, especially where he points out the parallels to be found in the folklore of other Bantu tribes. Except in the case of the Hottentots and Bushmen, and a few references to Hausa and other West African tales, he has not gone beyond the limits of the Bantu field; but we may remark that the further our knowledge advances, the more imperceptible does the northern boundary-line of that field become. As regards language the distinction is clear enough, though even here Prof. Meinhof's philological studies, and recent information from Kamerun and the northern part of the Congo basin, tend to modify our previous ideas. But a comparative study of folk-tales shows that the groundwork of many distinctively African ones is common to Bantu and Masai, Nandi, and Nile tribes on the one hand, and Yoruba, Ewe, Temne, &c., on the other. A variant of a well-known hare story is even found (in a greatly altered form) among the Mandingo (see Monteil's 'Contes Soudanais').

Though it is impossible to discuss this most important work fully, we may find space for one or two notes on points of detail. On p. 37 (Note to V. 'The Jackal, the Dove, the Crane, and the Leopard') M. Jacottet says: "The only parallel to the first [part] known to me is found among the Hottentots." There is a Swahili version in 'Kibaraka,'

called 'Sungura na Mwewe' ('The Hare and the Kite'), where the Hare frightens the Dove into throwing down her young one by one, till informed by the Kite that he is unable to hurt her. In the note to XI. ('Moshanyane oa Senkatana,' a variant of Casalis's 'Kammappa et Litaclane') no mention is made of the interesting Shambala variant published in Seidel's *Zeitschrift für afrikanische und ozeanische Sprachen* (I. 1), where the people of a village are swallowed by an enormous gourd or pumpkin. M. Jacottet does not mention the Duala tales published by Herr Lederbogen in the *Transactions* of the Berlin Oriental Seminary for 1901-2-3; but they contain some noteworthy parallels, e.g., Part II. No. 8 (1903), where a woman is swallowed by a goblin called Ekelekeete and cuts her way out of his body, releasing the people previously swallowed. No. 10 (ib.) is a variant of 'Tsclane' (cf. also 'The Cannibal's Bird' in Dr. Theal's 'Kaffir Folk-lore,' Mr. Dudley Kidd's 'The Child in the Drum,' and 'The Children and the Zimwe' in 'Kibaraka'). We fail to understand the remark (p. 190) that "the story of 'Khoeli-Sefubeng' stands alone in Bantu folk-lore, at least as far as my knowledge goes"—unless, indeed, it refers merely to the incident of the full-moon mark. 'Le Petit Détesté' (Junod, 'Chants et Contes des Baronga') is surely a complete parallel as to the first part (the son born to the despised wife, while the other wives give birth to mice), though the rest—the child taken care of by the hippopotamus—corresponds rather with part of XVII., 'Kumongoe.' This last should be compared with the Tonga tales which Father Torrend (*Proceedings of the Rhodesian Scientific Association*, 1908) seems disposed to connect (he does not expressly say how) with the story of Moses. Perhaps forgotten traditions of cannibalism may supply the motive for the killing of the children, for which no reason is given.

One is inclined to ask—though no doubt it is too late to expect any result from such inquiry—whether Masilo (as suggested, if we mistake not, by the Rev. S. S. Dornan of Johannesburg) and Bulane—perhaps others—are figures of a forgotten mythology. Bulane's connexion with rain and rivers (see p. 152) might almost seem to point in this direction.

*The Popol Vuh: the Mythic and Heroic Sagas of the Kichés of Central America.* By Lewis Spence. (Nutt.)—This little treatise of 63 pages belongs to the excellent series of sixpenny "popular studies in mythology, romance, and folk-lore" issued under the general editorship of Mr. Alfred Nutt. The sacred book of the Kiché or Quiché Indians of Central America, which was translated into Spanish by Ximenes, and into French by Brasseur de Bourbourg, has not yet been published in an English version. It was, however, introduced to the knowledge of the English reader by the late Mr. William Bollaert in a paper read before the Royal Society of Literature on June 11th, 1862 (*Proc. R.S.L.* vii. 421), and in a communication to the Society of Antiquaries on Jan. 31st, 1867 (*Proc. S.A.*, Second Series, iii. 427), it is also referred to by Mrs. Nuttall in her work on 'Ancient American Civilizations' (Cambridge, Mass., 1901). Mr. Spence does not mention any of these authorities in his 'Bibliographical Appendix.'

The Kiché people were a branch of the Maya race, inhabiting Guatemala, Honduras, and San Salvador; and their language is wholly distinct from that of the peoples of Mexico. The 'Popol Vuh' is a traditional record of their origin and history,

combining a mythological cosmogony with annals of the Kiché monarchs.

It is rather unfortunate that the only copy we possess is derived from a manuscript of the seventeenth century by a native of Guatemala who had been christianized, and that therefore the many resemblances in its cosmogony to that of the Hebrew Scriptures may be due rather to the colour given to the record by his new faith than to the aboriginal traditions of his people. Other manuscripts may possibly be discovered, and such discoveries would help to clear up the difficulty. The following brief summary will show what is meant.

Over a universe wrapped in gloom the god Hurakan called out "Earth," and the solid land appeared. The chief gods took counsel, and animals were created. The divine beings then created mannikins carved out of wood, but soon, irritated by their lack of reverence, resolved to destroy them. By the will of Hurakan, the waters were swollen, and a great flood came. The face of the earth grew dark and a pouring rain commenced, continuing by day and night. The mannikins climbed to the roofs of the houses, but the houses crumbled under their feet. Thus was accomplished the ruin of this race. In another tradition there occur the incidents of eating the fruit of a forbidden tree and of a virgin birth. Afterwards Hurakan created four perfect men, but found them too perfect—they knew too much. The gods took counsel: these men must not become as gods; let us now contract their sight, so that they may be able to see only a portion of the earth and be content. Hurakan breathed a cloud over their eyes and they slept, and four women were made, who became their wives. These were the ancestors of the Kichés. As at Tulan their speech was confounded, so that the four men were no longer able to comprehend each other, they determined to depart thence. The sea was miraculously divided for their journey from shore to shore.

Mr. Spence thinks that all this resemblance to Hebrew tradition was unconscious on the part of the compiler, and that in its essence the "Popol Vuh" is a monument of antiquity. His notes and comments are brief, but valuable.

#### HUNTING IN OLDEN TIMES.

*The Art of Hunting.* By Sir H. Dryden, Bt. Revised Edition. Edited by Alice Dryden. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—It is now sixty-five years since Sir Henry Dryden brought out that "most rare and curious volume" "The Art of Hunting" by William Twici, Huntsman to King Edward II. Of this book no more than twenty-seven copies were printed, and it takes, as we shall see, not only a high place among later essays on the subject, but remains one of the few printed performances from the hand of a singularly keen and industrious antiquary. It was, moreover, a remarkable production for a young man of twenty-six. Sir Henry Dryden was fortunate in his friendships, early in life, with four antiquaries—Sir Thomas Phillipps, Sir Samuel Meyrick, Mr. Hartshorne, and Mr. W. C. Lukis. At Middle Hill he rejoiced in the manuscripts; at Goodrich Court, where the walls were plentifully adorned with the motto "Stemmatum quid faciunt?" he intelligently scanned and sketched the arms and armour in a remarkable collection; with Mr. Hartshorne he planned earthworks, measured castles, and sketched churches, long before "restoration" was rampant throughout the land; he worked at effigies and brasses with the Wallers; and early stone

monuments attracted him in the companionship of Mr. Lukis. Over all these studies Albert Way was the presiding genius. This was good company for a young antiquary, though none of them, save Phillipps and Meyrick, were many years his senior; and at that period Sir Henry Dryden found the collections at Middle Hill, and the personality of the bibliophile, irresistible.

In April, 1840, he wrote characteristically from Canons Ashby to Mr. Hartshorne:—

"I returned on Saturday from one of the pleasantest visits I ever paid, and for which I thank you, i.e., to Middle Hill. That's the shop for my money—everything one wants is to be found there, and above all the greatest liberality with regard to books and MSS. The grass did not grow under my feet, for I made several drawings in the neighbourhood and several plans of camps. Sir Thomas wants you and Baker to go there as soon as you like, together or not as may be convenient. Lukis the *Druid* is coming to me towards Easter, and I am going to drive him down to Middle Hill to see some curious books on his subject and that of Runic inscriptions; while I shall be on the camp-hunting order. I draw everything to scale now, and for your edification I shall give you all my scales, which, if they are approved of, you may adopt."

A month later he again wrote from Canons Ashby:—

"I propose that Lukis and I come to you on Monday, June 8, to plan Barnwell Castle for one thing. He is fiercely at work on Sjeborg at the present time, which Sir Thomas left with us. Sir S. Meyrick is going to M. Hill in October, so there's a chance of having two antiquaries at a shot for you. I am busy translating into English Twici's 'Art de Venerie,' which I have printed from one of Sir Thos' MSS., and of which there is the old English version in the 'Reliquiae Antiquae.' I think it was a humbug of some one's, as they have kept all the hard French words."

In this way was "The Art of Hunting" undertaken; it appeared in 1843, with an interesting preface by the editor, who at that time was an eager follower of hounds. We have in this rare volume, of which a revised edition is welcome, first the French version of "Le Art de Venerie" by Twici; and then the English translation, with notes. These last are, as a high authority puts it, "the first really sound and scholarly remarks on old English hunting we have." The accounts of harts' horns, hounds, hunting horns, hunting music, and the costumes of the ancient hunstmen are fascinating reading. We are now greatly indebted to Miss Dryden for her additions to the illustrations, for the list of sepulchral monuments in hunting costume, &c., and for the full bibliography brought up to date. We have also in the new book "The Craft of Venerie," from a MS., c. 1450, formerly in the possession of Baker, the ill-requited historian of Northamptonshire, and the translation made by Sir Henry Dryden in 1844 of "La Chasse dou Cerf," dating from the middle of the thirteenth century, the oldest French treatise on hunting. In presenting this ancient poem Miss Dryden piously carries out the design of her father in the last years of his long and active life.

Of that life a few words may be added here. Sir Henry was born an antiquary. Already at Shrewsbury School and at Trinity, Cambridge, he was never without a pencil and a notebook in his hand. He was a facile and careful artist in water colours, and drew Roman and Saxon antiquities with photographic minuteness. From 1840 onward, with untiring energy, he measured and drew everything to scale, and his great collections of antiquarian and architectural drawings from England, Scotland and Brittany—but chiefly from Northamptonshire—form the most valued possessions of the Northampton Museum, to

which they were happily bequeathed in 1899.

In his picturesque unrestored house of Canons Ashby, with its old-world gardens and deer park, Sir Henry appeared as a typical gentleman of the old school, a man of cheery manner, ready wit, and wide attainments.

*Turberville's Booke of Hunting.* A Reprint from the Bodleian Copy of the Edition of 1576. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—This interesting volume had its origin in "La Venerie de Jacques du Fouilloux" of 1561, and is almost entirely a translation of the 1573 edition of that work, which was appropriately dedicated to Lord Clinton and Saye, "Maister of the Hart Hounds to the Queenes most excellent Maiestie." The work must have been the most popular item in the limited library of an Elizabethan country gentleman and long remained in high esteem, passing through no fewer than twenty-three editions from 1561 to 1664; for us it has particular interest from its naive and delightful illustrations. It is noteworthy how much of the minute and sensible information here set forth has descended from medieval books of the chase. This is particularly observable in the sections that treat of the nature and properties of sundry sorts of hounds, their race and antiquity—"bon chien chasse de race"—the best order of their breeding, perfecting, and dressing, and the governing of them for their princely employment. There is a full account of the hunting of the hart, buck, and other wild animals, the discourse on the hart naturally taking up a large part of the book. We have, for instance, descriptions of his nature and subtleties; his rutting, mewing, and hiding; his heads and branches; the judgment of the slot, brache, gate, abature, fraying, fewmishings, and other mysterious tokens of woodcraft. We read of an "assembly" held in the presence of the Queen; and a charming illustration represents a genuine Elizabethan picnic. The sovereign is shown seated at a collation set out on a "grassye banke," and served by "officers of the mouth and of the goblet," all wearing bombasted trunk-hose and hunting horns slung properly from loose baudrics. A great basket in the foreground is filled with "cold capon, beefe and goose, pygeon pyes, and neates tongs poudred well," just as in our own day; while noble French wine is set in barrels near the brook, and rush-covered flasks of that "searching wine" Canary sack cool in the running stream. The Queen drinks from a "tazza," of which a high official lifts the "spare piece" or "taster." The ceremonious banquet in the wood is elucidated by a poetic description, the feast being, in fact, the point or *clou* of the business.

The picnic is followed by an example of the methodical reports of the huntsmen, each of whom presents on a tray of leaves the fewmishings, gathered that morning in his horn, of a hart "in the pride of his grease," and, as he avers, as well-harboured "an Hart to hunt as any man can seeke." Decision being taken, we have a recital of hunting terms and "suttleties" observed in hart-hunting, while it is specially enjoined that "an huntsman be well stayed and temperate in his speech." Izaak Walton a century later insists upon like moderation in regard to fishing with an angle.

The breaking-up (of which an illustration exhibits the Queen taking "assaye of the Deare"), and the manner of the rewarding of the hounds, appropriately conclude with "The Wofull Wordes of the Hart to the

Hunter,' a quaint poem reproaching man for the treatment suffered at his hands.

The remainder of the book deals with the chase of the buck and other animals, in which are included many further ancient sporting matters, "commendable or necessary for all Noblemen and Gentlemen, not only for the delightfulness therof, but also because it is both profitable and godly."

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*A New History of Methodism.* Edited by W. J. Townsend, H. B. Workman, and G. Eayrs. 2 vols. Illustrated. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—These volumes furnish proof of the vitality of Methodism, and will be welcomed by students of religious history. A history of the worldwide community founded by John Wesley has long been needed; not that Methodism has lacked historians, but it has been difficult for those outside the Methodist bodies to know where to turn for a history of the movement throughout the world. These volumes meet this need. We wish, however, that the work had greater unity, for in addition to the three editors there are no fewer than twenty-one contributors. The editors justify this on the same grounds as Creighton justified a similar plan for 'The Cambridge Modern History': "The task is too large, its relations are too numerous and too indefinite, for any one mind, however well stored, to appreciate them all." The work, nevertheless, would have greater value if there had been fewer contributors; a lack of proportion is apparent, and there is unnecessary repetition, whilst the contributions are of unequal merit. Notwithstanding this the book is a successful record of a remarkable movement. Dr. Workman's Introduction in particular is noteworthy; with great ability he sets forth "the place of Methodism in the life and thought of the Christian Church." He says:—

"Unfortunately, the dogmatism of certain theologians renders it necessary for us thus to claim that Methodism has a place in the development of the Kingdom of God, and, so far as we can judge from existing phenomena, forms part of His Divine plan. A church which enfolds some thirty million adherents, which is to-day the largest Protestant church in the world, which has established itself in every quarter of the globe, which is so manifestly a *fact* in the sphere of the spiritual, must either have a meaning and place, or we must give up the attempt scientifically to study Church history from phenomena, and fall back upon the narrow horizons and attenuated conceptions of the *a priori* dogmatist."

Dr. Workman declares that the primary idea of Methodism lies in its emphasis of experience; it is this idea which has given to its preaching its greatest power, and is the explanation of its fervid Evangelical appeals and its hold upon the masses. The doctrine of experience is also at the root of that unique Methodist institution the "Class Meeting."

Apart from the Introduction, the work is divided into six books. In the first we have chapters dealing with the foundations of the movement; the chapter on John Wesley, by the Rev. T. E. Brigden, being of special value. Not only is Wesley's spiritual fervour portrayed, but also his social enthusiasm. In his social work Wesley was a pioneer, for he inaugurated Labour Homes, schemes of work for the unemployed, and poor men's loan offices and banks; whilst in his views of wealth and the financial arrangements he made for his preachers he anticipated the Christian Socialists of later days. In passing we may say that the Wesleyan ministry of to-day is a remarkable exhibition of Socialism, demonstrating its excellencies and defects.

The second and third books supply a history of British Methodism. In the chapter by Dr. R. W. Moss only a very meagre account is given of the work and influence of Hugh Price Hughes. We question whether Dr. Moss realizes his influence, not alone on Methodism, but also on all the Evangelical Churches; and we could have wished for a truer appreciation of a remarkable man who accomplished a great work.

The fourth and fifth books tell the story of Methodism beyond the seas and of Methodist missionary enterprise. The story of the movement in America is told with skill, and the rapid progress made reads like a romance; in no country is Methodism more powerful than in the United States. Methodist progress in Canada, Australasia, Africa, and on the Continent of Europe is also described. The Rev. C. H. Crookshank gives an able account of Methodism in Ireland, whilst Dr. Barber tells of missionary enterprise. The last book deals with 'Methodism To-day.' Dr. Scott Liddett's chapter on 'Its Fundamental Unity' is the most noteworthy; and the chapter on 'Statistics of Worldwide Methodism,' by the Rev. G. Eayrs, will be read with interest.

We should add that the volumes have a remarkably full Index; the illustrations are excellent; paper, type, and get-up are all that can be desired. Editors, publishers, and printers have done their work well.

*A History of the Wedgwood Family.* By Josiah C. Wedgwood, M.P. (St. Catherine Press.)—It is eminently fitting that the history and pedigree of a man like Josiah Wedgwood, and of his family, should be fully and accurately set forth. By the exercise of a refined taste, and scientific inquiries persistently carried out, Wedgwood succeeded in changing the character of English pottery. He had the good sense to utilize the talents of such artists as Flaxman, Bacon, and Tassie; and, chiefly by the co-operation of the two former, he imparted to his novel jasper body some of the surpassing beauty of Greek art. It has, indeed, been well said that Wedgwood successfully welded into one harmonious whole the poetry and the prose of ceramic art.

Mr. Josiah C. Wedgwood shows in his preface that his 'History,' as at first contemplated, led him to consider critically the sources and authorities of the old pedigrees. In the Visitations of 1614 and 1663 the Wedgwoods show "a bare four-generation pedigree." Loxdale, early in the eighteenth century, took the family back to 1470, his authorities being conveniently and prudently obscure. Mr. Hadfield worked out the Burslem and Biddulph branches from parish registers; and John Ward in 1838 set forth the Wedgwood pedigrees in his 'History of Stoke-on-Trent.' The Public Records having since that date been arranged, catalogued, and made available for general use, it became evident that the lineages left much to be desired in the way both of additions and corrections. The fortunate discovery, about ten years ago, of the muniments of the Overhouse Wedgwoods from 1434 to 1750 proved invaluable. They not only added to the history of Burslem, and that of the Wedgwood family, but also made it possible to write the history of an industrial race "in the days before the middle classes were invented and the factory system had changed the landmarks." We can now, thanks to the author's research, trace the Wedgwoods from villeins, through the Wars of the Roses, and successively as yeomen, minor gentry,

and squires. Some became weavers at Coventry; others set sail with the Pilgrim Fathers in 1621 and 1622; and then, as it seems, all the rest became potters and turned North Staffordshire into "The Potteries." Mr. Wedgwood has been loyally supported by members of the family, friends, and connoisseurs, particularly by Mr. Falkner, a collector of Staffordshire figures.

In a series of twelve chapters the author deals with the different branches of the family from 1299 to the present day. There are many illustrations, maps, and portraits, and in the place of an Index—which, with such repetition of similar names, would have been hard to make, and harder to use—we have a complete series of Chart Pedigrees. The painful labour, research, and disappointment that these pedigrees must have involved are best realized by those who engage in such works. "What toil hath been taken, as no man thinketh, so no man believeth but he that hath made the tryall," would have been a proper motto for the book. There remain, however, many unidentified Wedgwoods. Both the history and the pedigrees are beautifully printed, upon paper which, like the works of the author's great namesake, will, we feel sure, long defy the onslaughts of time.

In the course of the book many wills are printed in which there is abundant human interest; and a considerable Appendix gives extracts from early court rolls, seventeenth-century Chancery suits, ejectments, trials, &c. Such a volume as this one would expect to command a ready sale; but the edition is strictly limited to 150 subscribers' copies.

*Notes from a Knapsack.* By George Wherry. With Illustrations. (Cambridge, Bowes & Bowes.)—It is curious—and a little disconcerting—to find in a book published in 1909 Zola referred to as a living being, and his habits described in the present tense. The slip, of course, is the result of reprinting articles that have already been published; but such trifles disfigure a volume even more, perhaps, than the amateurish drawings here reproduced. Mr. Wherry deals lightly, and not without a distinct touch of originality, with many subjects of interest to an inquiring and scientific mind. He has a pleasing gift of observation and a love of searching for the causes of phenomena, which have led him far afield. He passes from the study of spirals to the consideration of the rising posture in ungulate animals, and suggests that those which rise hind-end first do so because their fore-legs are the stronger; and he shows himself as ready to climb a roof or tree as an Alp or Stonehenge. There is nothing *gründlich* about the treatment of any of these subjects, but in the course of his airy recollections and sprightly theorizing Mr. Wherry throws out some valuable hints. If he cannot solve that baffling problem of science, why the whelks of the North Sea have changed their abode from left- to right-handed spiral shells, he has made some valuable suggestions and observations on a kindred subject—the growth of horns. Mr. Wherry's contributions to this subject are known to lovers of science through the pages of *Nature*.

In dealing with the "touching" mania Mr. Wherry wisely observes that "Many of our superstitious customs have some rational explanation, at least in their origin"; but we cannot agree with his subsequent explanation of the practice of throwing salt over the left shoulder to counteract the ill-luck of an upset salt-cellar:—

"Above and below the salt, where the degrees in rank divided, the chances of quarrels would be greater than where there was more disparity of position. The upset salt and the drawn dagger went sometimes together, but if the pause was made, and the right and striking hand was used to throw a pinch of salt over the left shoulder, that pause might break the mad impulse."

It is much more probable to trace this practice from the extreme value of salt in primitive societies. The idea of bad luck was introduced to counteract wastefulness. The warding-off of the ill-luck incurred was the necessary corollary of a lesson so inculcated, and the ritual of atonement provided for the offending guest was of a kind which at once published his penitence and allayed his perturbation. It also had the necessary qualities of being immediate and ready to hand. It was at once a charm and an apology.

If we disagree with Mr. Wherry on this point, upon another we find ourselves instructed by him. He explains the presence of rings beneath the eaves of many old houses in Cambridgeshire as survivals from the days of thatched roofs, when, upon the alarm of fire, the thatch-hook, of which he reproduces an interesting seventeenth-century engraving, was wheeled up to the house. It was attached to the rings, which in turn were attached to the thatch, and the whole roof was thus torn off. The evidence which the author has collected to support this theory seems convincing. Pleasing, too, is the misprint he records when this paper first appeared in *The Cambridge Chronicle*. 'The Iron Rings beneath the Ears of Old Louses' was the title there given to it. The Index of this volume is absurd. Let Mr. Wherry try to find by its aid anything in his own book upon the subject of Zola, Ungulates, the Alps, Cambridge, salt, horns, spirals, or these same rings, to mention only the subjects with which we have dealt.

We commend to readers needing a pleasant volume for a hot day *Un Académicien, grand Seigneur, et Libertin : Bussy-Rabutin, sa Vie, ses Œuvres, et ses Amies*, by E. Gérard-Gailly (Paris, Champion). The book is not meant for schoolgirls, but the word "libertin" in the title has its eighteenth-century meaning, not that of the present day. The relations of Madame de Sévigné with her cousin and early neighbour are fully handled, and a pleasant picture, on the whole, is presented of the Grand Master of French Urbanity, in spite of neurasthenic tendencies developed by exile and confinement in the Bastille.

#### NOTES TO 'DON QUIXOTE.'

##### I.

THE first part of 'Don Quixote' was published in 1605; when it was written has been a matter of conjecture; later than 1591 has been certain, because in that year appeared 'The Shepherd of Iberia,' one of the books mentioned in chap. vi. Conjecture has usually placed the beginning of the book as late as the late nineties or the early years of the new century, but no absolute evidence has been offered. I think we can, however, say with assurance that from the seventeenth chapter on was written as late as or later than 1599, for in that year was published Aleman's 'Guzman de Alfarcache,' Part I., where in Book III. chap. i. fol. 181 verso, is written:—

"The room was high and spacious; they began to raise me in the air, blanketing me like a dog at Shrovetide until they were weary...." This is surely the source of 'Don Quixote,' I. xvii. :—

"One led the way in, seeking their host's bed-blanket, into which they threw Sancho; but raising their eyes and marking that the ceiling was too low, they decided to move into the yard, whose only upward limit was the sky. There they began to toss the poor squire from the centre of the blanket, sporting with him as with a dog at Shrovetide.... Nor would his cries have availed at all, if in pure weariness they had not let him go."

The parallel has been noted before, but the proper inference, dating the 'Don Quixote,' has not been drawn (as far as I am aware), either because the 'Don Quixote' chapter was thought to have been written before 1599, or because it was considered unlike Cervantes to appropriate in this manner.\* How exactly like him it was, we shall see.

##### II.

Personally I think that as late a date as 1601 may be assigned to the composition of the first part of the 'Don Quixote,' at least of the thirtieth chapter, though I confess the evidence is not so absolute. In that year appeared Juan de Mariana's 'Historia General de España,' first composed in Latin in 1592, now translated by the author into Castilian. In Book III. chap. iii. p. 141 of the version, are the words: "These embarked for Spain and came to a city called Orsuna, which is understood to be the same that to-day is called Osuna in Andalusia." Cervantes ridicules this in I. xxx.: "How did your worship disembark at Osuna, dear lady, when it isn't a port?" Cervantes may of course have read Mariana's history in Latin and met with the passage there, where the phrasing is practically the same, or, as is always possible in such cases, he may have been told of the blunder long before the Castilian version appeared; but I incline to the translation as the source, not merely because Cervantes was more familiar with his own tongue than with Latin, but because we are as far along as the 1599 date in any case, and Cervantes was apt to use things fairly contemporaneous.

##### III.

This last argument, that Cervantes was apt to avail himself of things fairly contemporaneous, is no proof, of course, and should be used merely to reinforce my working hypothesis of the very late date of the composition of 'Don Quixote,' Part I. I do so use it, and not as proof, when I apply it to still another book from which Cervantes drew. 'La Verdadera Historia del Rey Don Rodrigo,' by Miguel de Luna, first appeared at Granada in 1592. Cervantes was then in that neighbourhood and may well have seen it, but were evidence forthcoming that our author spent part or all of the as yet unexplained years of his life, 1603 and 1604, in La Mancha, I should think it more likely that it was the 1603 Saragossa edition of Luna's work that Cervantes had before him when he wrote his thirtieth chapter. There, it will be remembered, Dorothea said of her prophesied deliverer: "My father described him as tall of stature, lean visaged, and with a grey mole with hairs like bristles on his right side, beneath his left shoulder or thereabouts." The knight on hearing this said to his servant: "Come, Sancho son, and help me strip." So a woman in Luna's work, 1603 edition, Book I. chap. vii. fol. 19, had also said in prophecy of a deliverer: "As a mark of recognition he was to have a hairy mole.... upon the shoulder of the right hand...." And the deliverer stripped before them all. This source and the Mariana one have been noticed, but no

\* Fitzmaurice-Kelly, 'Chapters in Spanish Literature,' p. 149: "It is a case of unconscious reminiscence or is it simple coincidence? It would be absurd to suppose that Cervantes deliberately took such a trifling incident from a book published six years before his own."

inference as to date has in either case been drawn.

##### IV.

We are again on certain ground—and this evidence is, I think, entirely new—when we come to dating the composition of the second part of 'Don Quixote,' published in 1615. This part opens with a discussion between Don Quixote, the priest, and the barber as to what means shall be taken to check the power of the Turks. The priest has announced that his Majesty has provided for the defence of Naples, Sicily, and the island of Malta. Don Quixote replies: "His Majesty has acted like a politic warrior in fortifying his dominions aforesight...." He intimates, however, that he could suggest to the king a "certain precautionary measure, at this time farthest from his thoughts." But he does not wish to tell them now, and in the morning have it "whispered in the ears of the royal council." The barber fears lest this suggestion resemble other impudent counsels so freely offered to princes. The knight explains:—

"Body of me! what has his Majesty to do but publicly summon to the capital on a given day all knights-errant at present roaming over Spain, for, should but a bare half-dozen appear, there might be one amongst them that single-handed could destroy the Turk's entire armament!"

Now in Vol. II. Part II. Book I. p. 135 of 'Vita di don Pietro Giron, duca d'Ossuna,' by Gregorio Leti, Amsterdam, 1699, we read:—

"Carlo V. di felice memoria, Avo della M. V. che prevedeva con tanta saviezza il futuro, si accorse di questi amori, onde maturati i mezzi di portarvi li dovuti rimedi ricorse a quello di dar l'Isola di Malta a' Cavalieri scacciati da Rodi, che poi presero il nome da questo nuovo Domicilio: con il disegno che fortificata questa Isola dell'Armi di questi Cavalieri che giurano di fare una continua Guerra al Turco, servisse d'Antemurale alla Sicilia. Risoluzione per ogni capo degna di lode; ma il male è troppo grande per una medecina cesi picciola."

This passage occurs in a petition addressed to the Royal Council, and bears the marginal printed date 1611. It was the cue to the second part of 'Don Quixote.' The first part had been out six years and still no sign of its supplement, but once reference is made (in the petition just quoted) to a certain proposition placed before Charles V. that Malta be given over to knights who might make continuous warfare upon and check the power of the Turk, with the comment that the disease is too great for medicine so slight, and the fire is kindled in Cervantes' mind that is to burn for another like period of two or three, or at the most three or four, years.

##### V.

We will now return to speak of the spark that lit the first part, of what at least furnished part of the material for that flame to feed upon, once Cervantes' genius had flashed it into being, in the darkness of a prison or no. Toward the middle of the sixteenth century one Antonio de Guevara, successively Bishop of Guadix and Mondoñedo and Court Preacher to Charles V. wrote a certain most delightful treatise entitled 'Contempt of Court and Praise of Country Life.' In its early chapters he sets forth the vices and vexations of Court life, and then contrasts them with the virtues and care-free existence possible to the country. "O happy he that dwelleth in the country," he exclaims in chap. vii., "since for him suffice a lance behind the door, a horse in the stable, a shield in the hall." The apparel of the poor country-gentleman is described in chap. v. as a doublet of rough cloth, a fine sombrero, last year's gloves, a close-fitting cloak, Sabbath

buskins and slippers as yet unbroken. With these he struts church-ward as pompously as any privileged gentleman in marten. In chap. vii., among the dishes alone obtainable by the country-gentleman are noted pigeons of the first brood and the special dish of a pasty for Saturday. When the poor squire starts for town, his saddle-bags are hidden; on his return 'twill not be strange if among his purchases is a pruning-hook for his vineyard. "O happy life of the village," the author again exclaims, "where all that dwell therein have their pastimes!" among which are chasing hares and debating with the village priest.

The charm of the bishop's writing may not be apparent in the above disconnected extracts, but they suffice to show one familiar with the opening paragraphs of 'Don Quixote' how certainly that charm appealed to Cervantes, how clearly he had this essay in mind when he wrote his first chapter. Quixote, the poor country-squire, with his lance in the rack, an old-fashioned shield, the rake of a horse, his doublet of broadcloth with velvet slippers for feast-days, his special dish for Saturday and young pigeon on the Sabbath, is a special instance of the general type of Spanish country-gentleman first portrayed by Guevara. But the bishop's influence did not end there. In a second treatise, the 'Counsels for Favourites,' he tells of Plato that "being advised how in the city of Damascus were some ancient books, he at once set out to see them...and arriving there sold his patrimony for their purchase...nay, was willing to forfeit his entire estate"; even as our gentleman of La Mancha parted with many acres of arable land or, as is later declared, pledged his estate, for the purchase of books of chivalry.

In the passage just referred to the good bishop (or very bad one in some respects he seems to have been) is advocating the perusal of good literature; he warns us, to be sure, that

"by experience we find that all men who once begin to enjoy good books never care to engage in aught else or ever to cease reading. Hence it comes that we see learned and well-read gentlemen becoming infirm and befogged, since so great is their delight in letters that they quite forget the refreshment of their persons."

This danger distresses him less, however, than the position of those that read idle books:—

"O how far from the way of what we write and counsel is the republic of to-day, when we see men occupy themselves with naught but the perusal of books which it is an insult to name—'Amadis of Gaul,' 'Tristan,' 'Primaleon,' 'The Prison of Love,' 'Celestina'—all whereof with many another should be forbidden to be printed, or less to be sold."

He says that in Athens, when it was reported to Socrates and other philosophers that a certain of their calling had written a book of a style very curious and manner most obscure, they ordered it to be burnt.

This treatise too, then, the 'Counsels for Favourites,' played an important part in moulding the character of his hero in Cervantes' mind. As the first treatise described the belongings, dress, and manners of the poor hidalgo, so as he read this, for the first time there may have flashed before Cervantes such an hidalgo given over to these idle books, pledging his estate for their purchase, forgoing exercise in his passion, and in the end befogging his mind. Perhaps the two treatises fused more readily in the shaping of this character in that they were usually bound together, having first appeared at Valladolid in 1539 in 'Las Obras del Ilustre Antonio de Guevara.'

Before we part with the bishop we must cite another place in which he has linked

himself most curiously to the masterpiece of Cervantes. In the eighty-fourth chapter of his chronicle, Zuñiga, Court fool to Charles V., says that in his day there was a great stir at Court anent the wonders of a deep cave near Burgos, wherefrom a hidden miraculous voice would answer questions. Guevara and a party made a special visit thereto, and when his turn came the bishop asked: "Lady voice, I would know whether I am to be advanced to another bishopric and whether soon...and whether people will believe all I write." The next questioner was Pero Hernandez who inquired "Lady voice, I would know whether the Moors are to enter Spain again; for I would that it be in my time, that again may come into use shoulder-belts and thigh-pieces (quijotes)."

Now this chronicle of Zuñiga was not published until 1555, but the presence of the rather unusual word "quijote," following so closely upon a scene that must have suggested the enchanted-head adventure of 'Don Quixote,' Part II. chap. lxii, makes it fairly certain that Cervantes saw the chronicle in manuscript, or at least some similar report of the test of the Burgos voice by the bishop and his party, and it becomes a little clearer why Cervantes introduces in satire the incident of the enchanted head, which is otherwise without much point.

## VI.

In his edition of 'Don Quixote,' 1833, Clemencin noted the first of the Guevara parallels given above, that of the lance, horse, and buckler; but he supposed that this as the equipment of a country-gentleman was an independent observation of Cervantes—that one simply verified the other. He pursued the comparison no further, and missed the derivation. Similarly Bowle in his remarkable edition of 1781 cites hundreds of parallels to the 'Don Quixote' from the books of chivalry, without, in one case at least, suspecting the full bearing of these parallels. This case is that of 'Don Olivante de Laura,' written by one Torquemada in 1564—the Torquemada from whose 'Jardin de Flores Curiosas' Cervantes freely borrowed for his 'Persiles and Sigismunda,' as noted by Ticknor. Of the 'Don Olivante,' of which a copy rests in the British Museum, it may perhaps be said that it has lent more words and phrases to the 'Don Quixote' than all the other books of chivalry together—that it more than any other was the one Cervantes travestied. The fact is apparent even in Bowle, where, though three or four parallels from different tales and romances are often given to illuminate a particular passage, the 'Don Olivante' is usually the significant one. And there are a number of equal significance not to be found in Bowle. A list of the more obvious is given here at the end, where it will be seen that they are not mere reproductions on Cervantes' part but are transformed, and in a sense become his own. The echo, nevertheless, is there, and should be recognized as such if one is to appreciate the full drift of the 'Quixote' narrative. It began as a travesty, and though it soon outgrew this and became a great and independent work of art and the finest prose narrative in the world, to the end it retained marks of its humble origin.

These derivations from the 'Olivante' throw no new light on the text of the 'Quixote' (except perhaps assuring us that the reading of the first edition "whip and palfrey," I. ix., should not have been changed to "hawh and palfrey," as in the subsequent texts), but they throw interesting light on Cervantes' method. It is

startling to find many cherished phrases and passages derived from another. To think that the words descriptive of the assault on Sancho's government in II. iii. "He heard so loud an uproar...it seemed as if the whole island were sinking," should not have been coined for this particular occasion, and that the humour of "as cured of his wounds as if he had had none" is not entirely Cervantes' creation; nor that of the inn-keeper of I. iii.: "He had ended by taking up his abode in this his castle, where he now lived on his own and others' fortunes, welcoming there all knights-errant—simply from the great affection he bore them and that they might share their possessions with him in return for his goodwill." Yet nearly all the passages are richer as being travesty, and it was for the sake of travesty the chivalric stories (especially for the first half of the first part, where almost all the resemblances occur) that Cervantes tried, like his hero, to imitate as far as possible their very language. And after the foreign material, whether of history, treatise, tale, romance, or proverb, has been deducted from the 'Quixote,' in all conscience enough is left to keep us still in deep amaze.

ROBINSON SMITH.

'DON QUIXOTE.'

'DON OLIVANTE DE LAURA.'

1564.

The high heavens, O celestial image, which, thanks to thy what grievance is done divinity, divinely fortify thy sovereign beauty, thee with the stars, make thee worthy of the merit thy nobleness deserveth.—I. i.

With steed and arms  
wander the world o'er  
in quest of adventure.—I. i.

Redressing all manner  
of grievances.—I. i.

Courting perils and  
dangers.—I. i.

In whose surmounting  
he'll win deathless name  
and fame.—I. i.

Unseen of any, before  
the dawn...he sallied forth.—I. ii.

He donned his armour  
and ill-fashioned helmet,  
mounted Rocinante, embrac'd his shield, seized  
his lance, and through  
the postern of his corral  
sallied forth.—I. ii.

The birds with their  
lyric tongues proclaimed  
in sweet and mellifluous  
harmony.—I. ii.

The coming of the  
flushed Aurora, as she,  
leaving the soft couch  
of her jealous husband,  
Tithonus.—II. vii.

Quite all that day  
he ambled along, yet  
naught befell him worthy  
the mention.—I. ii.

Castle with its four  
embattled corner-towers  
and silver-shining pin-

ning.

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of her jealous husband,  
Tithonus.—II. vii.

Quite all that day  
he ambled along, yet  
naught befell him worthy  
the mention.—I. ii.

Castle with its four  
embattled corner-towers  
and silver-shining pin-

nacles; nor was drawbridge lacking or deep moat.—I. ii.

corner a very high tower. . . . The covering of the (central) tower, shaped in the form of a triangular circle, was made entirely of carbuncles that gleamed as if many torches were burning there.—II. iv.

A drawbridge above a very deep moat.—III. xv.

Looking for a dwarf to appear upon the battlements and announce with trumpet that a knight was approaching.—I. ii.

One thing only troubled him, and that was to find himself not dubbed a knight.—I. vii.

He knelt before him, saying . . . . "The boon I have sought and of your great heart granted me is that to-morrow morn you dub me a cavalier."—I. ix.

Soliciting sundry widows . . . . cheating minors.—I. iii.

He had ended by taking up his abode in this his castle, where on his own and others' fortunes he now lived, welcoming there all knights-errant . . . simply from the great affection he bore them and that they might share their possessions with him in return for his goodwill.—I. iii.

Some damsel or dwarf with a flask of water of such virtue that by taking just a drop the knights became as cured of their sores and wounds as if they had had none.—II. xiv.

Don Quixote raised his eyes aloft and cried (directing his thoughts to his lady Dulcinea): "Lend me thine aid, lady mine, in this the first affront offered thine enthralled heart. Let not thy favour and protection forsake me."—I. iii.

"O most fair one, now is the hour . . . . which invocation seemed to instil such fresh courage in him.—I. iii.

Our candidate, he said, had fulfilled the requirement of watching arms; two hours was all that was necessary, and he had been over four.—I. iii.

Provided he swear by the order of chivalry he has received.—I. iv.

The Twelve Peers have certainly brought great disgrace upon us by permitting the courtiers to carry off victory in this tourney . . . . after we adventurers had held the advantage in the three days preceding.—I. vii.

"Twas not the devil," "but a magician that came on a cloud one night . . . . and entered the room; what he did there I don't know, but after a little he went flying through the roof, leaving the house full of smoke."—I. vii.

Light and mirror of Manchegan chivalry.—I. ix.

Damsels . . . . with whip and palfrey.—I. ix.

All his thought was to find himself dubbed a knight.—I. vii.

He knelt before him, saying . . . . "That for which I seek and supplicate thee is that without delay I receive from your hand the order of chivalry."—I. ix.

Succouring widows and orphans.—Dedication.

Inasmuch as he had naught but this castle for a livelihood, he employed his goodwill in appropriating such knights and other persons as travelled those roads, bringing them to share their possessions with him.—II. ii.

With the ointment given him by the sage Ipermea, the king, Prince Olivante, and all the nobles and knights found themselves as cured of their wounds as if they had had none.—II. xiv.

Directing his thoughts to the Princess Lucinda, Olivante commanded with himself and said: "O sovereign lady, lend me thine aid and protection in this battle."—II. iv.

"O sovereign infanta, let not thy great beauty forsake me in this tribulation"; which invocation with its succulent memories seemed to instil fresh courage and fire within him.—I. xxix.

The duke told him to watch his armour that night, and that in the morning he would dub him a cavalier . . . . but Olivante, objecting to the delay, said that two hours would be sufficient and proper for the watching, though custom declared otherwise.—I. ix.

I swear by what I owe the order of chivalry I have received.—II. xxvi.

If fortune should so favour any knight that he carries off the victory, he is bound to defend the field against the courtiers the four days remaining.—I. xxvi.

They saw coming through the air a cloud of fire . . . . which for a quarter-hour rested above the palace, that seemed to burn with living flames. But when the smoke and fire had spent itself after a little the palace stood as before.—I. i.

Light and mirror of all the knights of the world.—III. xxiii.

"God guide you," said the damsel, and striking her palfrey with her whip, she disappeared into the forest.—III. iv.

Pointed his sword at his enemy's eyes and told him to surrender or he'd cut off his head.—I. xxx.

Olivante . . . . pointed his sword at his enemy's eyes and told him to surrender or he'd cut off his head.—I. xxx.

Wait for me here three days, no more; if I am not on hand by that time . . . . do me the favour and kindness to go thence to el Toboso and say to that incomparable lady . . . . that her captive died in attempting things to make him worthy to be called hers.—I. xx.

When Sancho heard these words of his master he began to weep: "Señor, I cannot see why your worship would engage in this dreadful adventure . . . . he that seeks danger perishes therein . . . . Seeing how little his tears, advice, and entreaties effected.—I. xx.

So the squire of Olivante, Lleristes, who knew his determination, weeping aloud . . . . supplicated that he should desist from going with open eyes to his death, which should be attributed to temerity and madness rather than faith and daring; and with this he said many other things that availed not to wrest him from his determination.—III. ii.

Olivante never took his eyes off the princess, who all the time he was there did likewise.—I. xxxii.

Olivante de Laura sends his best possible health, together with that which he now enjoys, to the sovereign princess Lucinda, who himself possesses not.—I. xxv.

Image draped in mourning (on a stretcher) whose tears and sad looks.—I. iii.

Don Quixote struck the Knight of the Mirrors with such force that he bowled him over his horse's crupper.—II. xiv.

He heard so loud an uproar . . . . it seemed to him the whole island must be sinking.—I. iii.

With so loud an uproar it seemed the whole island must be sinking.—II. v.

#### SIR THEODORE MARTIN.

By the death of Sir Theodore Martin, which took place on Wednesday last at Bryntysilio, Llangollen, the world of letters loses one of the longest links with the Victorian era. Sir Theodore, in spite of his great age, retained his vigour and interest in affairs almost till the end, and was recently protesting in the press against the noisy rattle of the motor in the streets of London. He was born in 1816 in Edinburgh, educated at the High School and University of that

city, and practised there as a solicitor till 1845, when he removed to London.

A man of wide cultivation, he published a good many translations, which are capable and fluent, but lack the touch of inspiration which secures permanence. There is good work in his *Poems and Ballads* by Goethe, but he was less successful with Heine, Horace, and Catullus—masters of language who demand not only scholarship, but also the transference of magic which is the highest art. He published the first-named volume in company with W. E. Aytoun, and his best work in verse is the admirable series of parodies which he and the same collaborator entitled *'The Bon Gaultier Ballads.'* One at least of these has become classic as a student's song, and all are skilful and easy exercises in the art of parody, being somewhat unduly neglected by a modern generation.

Sir Theodore married in 1851 the well-known actress Helena Faucit, whose life he afterwards wrote. He also was responsible for biographies of Lord Lyndhurst and his friend Aytoun. His chief achievement, however, in this line was his *'Life of the Prince Consort,'* a work which won him knighthood and the favour of Queen Victoria. It was a very instructive and lengthy record, on which he lavished infinite care, though he leaned too much to courtierlike habit of praise. The first volume appeared in 1874, and the fifth and last in 1880. In 1908 he published *'Queen Victoria as I Knew Her.'*

Lately he had lived a retired life, but in earlier days he was the friend and host of many of the great Victorian writers—Dickens, Thackeray, and Browning amongst others.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

##### ENGLISH.

###### Theology.

Lacey (T. A.), *Consciousness of God*, 1/- net. Two lectures on the antecedents of revelation. One of the English Churchman's Library.

Littleton (Rev. the Hon. Cecil J.), *The Work and Influence of the Holy Spirit*, 1/- net. Letters written for confirming candidates. Another of the English Churchman's Library.

Maclear (G. E.) and Williams (W. W.), *An Introduction to the Articles of the Church of England*, 10/- net. Revised Edition, with appendix.

Mulholland (J. Shee), *The World's Madonna*. A history of the Blessed Virgin. St. John of the Cross. Spiritual Canticle of the Soul and the Bridegroom Christ, 6/- net. Translated by David Lewis, with an introduction by Benedict Zimmerman.

Wordsworth (John), *The Law of the Church as to the Marriage of a Man with his Deceased Wife's Sister*, 6d. Revised Edition.

###### Law.

Fry (T. Hallett), *Income Tax, its Return, Assessment, and Recovery*. Fine Art and Archaeology.

Archaeological Survey, Burma, Report of the Superintendent for the Year ending 31st March, 1903.

Archaeological Survey of India, Annual Report 1905-6.

Eden (Cecil H.), *Black Tournai Fonts in England*, 5/- net. Describes a group of seven late Norman fonts imported from Belgium.

Konody (K. P.), Brockwell (M. W.), and Lippmann (F. W.), *The National Gallery*, Part XV., 1/- net. With illustrations in colour.

###### Poetry and Drama.

Booth (W.), *Songs of the City*, 1/- net. Brougham (R. H. V.), *Samson, and other Poems*, 1/- George (George A.), *Craftsmen's Verse*, 2/- net.

Elizabethan Shakespeare: *The Winter's Tale*, 1/- net. Reprinted from the First Folio, with introduction and notes by W. H. Hudson.

Fraser (J. Nelson), *The Poems of Tukārāma*, 3/- net. Prose translations of Tukārāma's Marathi poetry.

Ridley (W.), *From the Four Winds*, 3/- net. In four sections.

Swinburne (A. C.), *Shakespeare*, 2/- net. Written in 1905, and now first published.

###### Music.

Squire (W. Barclay), *Catalogue of Printed Music in the Library of the Royal College of Music, London*.

###### Bibliography.

Brown (J. D.), *Guide to Librarianship*, 2/- net. A series of reading lists, methods of study, and tables of factors and percentages required in connexion with library economy.

Newark, New Jersey, *Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Free Public Library*, 1908.

Stewart (J. D.), *The Sheaf Catalogue*, 2/6 net. A practical handbook on the compilation of manuscript catalogues for public and private libraries, with numerous illustrations, facsimiles, and forms.

Stewart (J. D.) and Clarke (O. E.), *Book Selection*. A description of the principal aids and guides, with an index to subjects and statistical and financial factors.

*Philosophy.*

Aristotelian Society Proceedings. New Series, Vol. IX. Contains the papers read before the Society during 1908-9.

*History and Biography.*

Didier (E. L.), *The Poe Cult*, and other Poe Papers. The twenty-three articles comprised in the volume have been published in various American magazines during the last thirty-five years.

Green (Mary Anne Everett), *Elizabeth, Electress Palatine and Queen of Bohemia*, 10/6 net. Revised by her niece S. C. Lomas, with a prefatory note by A. W. Ward.

Greswell (W. H. P.), *Chapters on the Early History of Glastonbury Abbey*, 6/6 net.

Madras Government Dutch Records: No. 6, 1/. List of Dutch Manuscripts, Letters, and Official Documents copied by the Rev. P. Groot.

Patmore (K. A.), *The Court of Louis XIII.*, 10/6 net. An illustrated account of the royal family of France in the earlier half of the seventeenth century.

Shaler (N. Southgate), *Autobiography*, 16/ net.

*Geography and Travel.*

Bradley (A. G.), *Wiltshire*, 1/6. With maps, diagrams, and illustrations. One of the Cambridge County Geographies.

Butlin (F. M.), *Among the Danes*, 7/6 net. Describes in an informal way the general aspect of Danish scenery, Danish life, public and social, and various State institutions.

Lydekker (R.), *Hertfordshire*, 1/6. Another of the Cambridge County Geographies.

Mackie (J. B.), *The Journal's Guide to Dunfermline*, 6d. Smith (T. W. D.), *America's Motherland*, 1/ net. A concise guide for American visitors to England.

Ward, Lock & Co.'s Guide to Switzerland, 2/6. With maps, plans, and illustrations. Sixth Edition, rewritten.

*Sports and Pastimes.*

Betts (Sergeant-Major J. B.), *A System of Free Gymnastics based on the Swedish System*, 1/6 net. Also includes light dumb-bell drill as practised in the Army gymnasium. Illustrated by "An Expert." Illustrated.

*Philology.*

Luquini (F. B.), *The Reconstruction of the Original Chanson de Roland*. Reprinted from the *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Science*.

*School-Books.*

Cæsar, *De Bello Civili, Liber Primus*. Edited by the Rev. W. J. Bensly, with introduction, notes, and vocabulary, 32 illustrations, and 2 maps.

Spenser, *The Faerie Queene, Book I*, 1/. One of the Oxford Plain Texts.

*Science.*

Clarke (H.), *Studies in Tuberculosis*, 5/ net.

Cooper (C. S.) and Westell (W. P.), *Trees and Shrubs of the British Isles*, Part IX., 1/ net. Illustrated by C. F. Newall.

Fenton (H. J. H.), *Outlines of Chemistry*, with Practical Work, First Part, 9/ net.

Legge (Capt. R. F.), *The Magnetic Compass and How to Use It*, 9d. net.

Memorials of Charles Darwin, 6d. British Museum (Natural History) Special Guide to a collection of manuscripts, portraits, medals, books, and natural-history specimens commemorating the centenary of Darwin's birth and the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of 'The Origin of Species.'

Pearson (Karl), *The Problem of Practical Eugenics*, 1/ net. The substance of the final lecture of a course delivered at the Galton Laboratory.

Sitwell (Sir George), *An Essay on the Making of Gardens*, 5/ net. A study of old Italian gardens, and the principles involved in garden design.

Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. V., Part III. Sturges (Rev. T. W.), *The Poultry Manual*, 6/ net. A complete guide for the breeder and exhibitor. Illustrated.

*Fiction.*

Appleton (G. W.), *Doctor Dale's Dilemma*, 6/. A tale of dual personalities.

Bartels (Mrs. Hugo), *A Marriage in Jest*, 2/6. A girl is married by Scotch law to her uncle's brother-in-law, the uncle having an unworthy motive for the marriage.

Blyth (James), *The Penalty*, 6/. Mainly the story of the struggles of a girl whose parentage and start in life leave much to be desired.

Kelly (Marshall), *Adventures of Lally Helsmark, Engineer's Apprentice*, 3 vols., 18/. Deals largely with social and religious questions.

Lewis (E. G.), *As One Flesh*, 6/. Praed (Mrs. Campbell), *A Summer Wreath*, 6/. Seven short stories.

Raleigh (Cecil), *The Sins of Society*, 1/ net. Founded on the Drury Lane drama of the same name.

Sinclair (Francis), *From the Four Winds*, 6/. Consists of four tales.

Thorpe (Maynard), *Between Two Stools*, 3/6.

Wales (Hubert), *The Old Allegiance*, 1/ net. Popular Edition.

Warden (Gertrude), *The Severn Affair*, 6/. Presents the character of a very bad woman.

*General Literature.*

Anderson (Major A. T.), *The Field Gunner's Catechism*, 1/6 net. Second Edition.

Andreiff (L.), *The Seven that were Hanged*, 6d. net. An account of Russian Terrorists and how they met their fate.

Beynon (Richard), *Drapery and Drapers' Accounts*, 2/6 net. One of Pitman's Traders' Handbooks.

Budget, *The Land, and the People*, 6d. net. The new land-value taxes explained and illustrated, with a preface by Mr. Lloyd George. Issued by the Budget League.

Hindustan Review, July, 8 annas.

Humours of the Country, chosen by R. U. S., 2/6 net. Paragraphs reprinted from *Farm and Home*.

Imperial Review, No. 45, 9d. Edited by Demos. A Melbourne magazine with a large number of short articles.

Legge (Capt. R. F.), *The Officers' Training Corps Examiner for Certificate A*, 4/ net. Complete in three parts.

Merriman-Labor (A. B. C.), *Britons through Negro Spectacles*; or, *A Negro on Britons*, 6/ net. Illustrated.

Tupman (W. F.), *Grocery*, 2/6 net. Another of Pitman's Traders' Handbooks.

*Pamphlets.*

Barnes (G. N.), *The Unemployed Problem*, 1d.

Fussell (J. H.), *Mrs. Annie Besant and the Moral Code*.

With introduction by Kenneth Morris.

London County Council: *Indication of Houses of Historical Interest*, Parts XXV. and XXVI., 1d. each.

Malden (R. H.), *Welsh Disestablishment*, What It would Mean, 1d.

Paul (Dr. Eden), *Socialism and Science*, 1d. An address to the Poole and Branksome Branch of the Independent Labour Party.

Perleman (S. M.), *The Jews in China*.

Rose (Frank), *The Machine Monster*, 1d. Reprinted from the *Glasgow Forward*.

Valletta Museum Annual Report, 1908-9.

*FOREIGN.*

*Fine Art and Archaeology.*

Münsterberg (O.), *Influences occidentales dans l'Art de l'Extrême-Orient*. Illustrated by 31 plates. A reprint from the *Revue des Etudes Ethnographiques et Socio-ethnologiques*.

Nicole (G.) et Davier (G.), *Le Sanctuaire des Dieux orientaux au Janicule*. With 15 plates and 42 vignettes.

*History and Biography.*

Dehéran (H.), *Le Cap de Bonne-Espérance au dix-septième Siècle*, 3fr. 50. The second series of the author's *Etudes sur l'Afrique*.

Sussmann (S.), *Das Budget-Privileg des Hauses der Gemeinen*, 5m. 50. A study of English constitutional history.

*Philology.*

Boer (C. de), *Philomena: Conte raconté d'après Ovide par Chrétien de Troyes*. A critical edition with notes and appendices.

*General Literature.*

Kemmerich (M.), *Kultur-Kuriosa*. Essays treating of toleration, morality, medicine, hygiene, religion, &c.

*Pamphlet.*

Perleman (S. M.), *Eine neue Hamlet-Auffassung*.

\*\* All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

## Literary Gossip.

In *The Cornhill Magazine* for September Col. Algernon Durand gives reminiscences of 'Tiger-Shooting in Central India,' and there is a paper from the pen of the late Mr. J. E. Vincent, descriptive of 'Winchester College in the Seventies.' Mr. Kenneth Bell concludes his study of 'Architecture in English History.' Other articles are 'English Village Names,' by Mr. Marcus Dimsdale, and 'Clipping the Currency,' by Mr. Bernard Capes. There are also two short stories: 'Elementary Diplomacy,' by Sir George Scott, and 'The Strange Patient,' by Mr. Perceval Gibbon.

SIR ANDREW FRASER will contribute to the September *Blackwood* an article on 'Political Assassination in India.' The number will also contain a poem by Mr. Alfred Noyes entitled 'The Lover's Flight.' 'Old Irish Travel,' 'Some Mexican Volcanoes,' and 'England's Moat' are the subjects of other articles. Mr. Edmund Candler writes on Amritsar; "A Philosophical Radical" on 'A Forgotten Chapter in Scottish History'; and Mr. A. H. Grant, C.I.E., on 'The Green Links of Peshawar.'

ON September 7th Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons will publish the long-promised edition of Shelley's letters. The two volumes, which Mr. Roger Ingpen has had in preparation for some time, contain a total (including a few fragments) of about 480 letters, that is to say, considerably more than three times as many as have

appeared in any one previous collection. Of these, 38 letters have not been printed before, and some 50 others contain hitherto unpublished matter.

MR. FISHER UNWIN will publish this autumn a translation of Prof. Rudolph Encken's 'Lebensanschauungen der grossen Denker.' The translators are Messrs. W. S. Hough and W. R. Boyce-Gibson, and the English title will be 'The Problem of Human Life as viewed by the great Thinkers from Plato to the Present Time.' The book, which has passed through seven editions in German, is in three parts, dealing with Hellenism, Christianity, and the Modern World; and there is a concluding chapter on the present situation.

IN the September number of *Harper's Magazine* will be published the first part of a "Novelette" by Mr. Rudyard Kipling; it will be concluded in the October issue.

NEXT month Mr. Eveleigh Nash will publish a new historical novel by Mr. George Gilbert, entitled 'To My King Ever Faithful.' Mr. Gilbert will here give the story of Mrs. Fitzherbert's life, and he believes that his book will have value for the historian as well as the novel reader.

THE September issue of *Chambers's Journal*, amongst other items, contains 'Leaves from the Diary of Captain Cuttle,' being a review of the 'Notes by the Way' of Mr. John C. Francis; 'A Suburban Sea,' an article on Westcliff-on-Sea, by Mr. W. E. Cule; 'The Executioner of King Charles I.', by Mr. J. B. Williams; 'Wax-Gathering in Malaya,' by Mr. D. O. Fagan; and 'The Pillars of Hercules,' a paper on Gibraltar by the Rev. E. J. Hardy.

A BIOGRAPHICAL memoir of the late Father Tyrrell will soon be in preparation. Miss Maude Petre (Mulberry House, Storrington, Pulborough), his literary executor, will be glad if any of our readers who have letters from him will give her the opportunity of seeing them. The greatest care will be taken of all letters sent, and they will be returned to their owners as soon as copies have been made. We need scarcely add that it will be necessary for any one having such letters to obtain the executor's permission before publishing them.

MESSRS. HURST & BLACKETT will publish towards the end of the month a novel entitled 'The Tragedy of the Pyramids,' by Mr. Douglas Sladen. Apparently it will cover somewhat the same ground as Mr. Hall Caine's 'White Prophet.'

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS are to issue in September a new novel, 'The Son of Mary Bethel,' by Elsa Barker. The story presents the life of Jesus in a modern setting.

THE celebration of the Bicentenary of the birth of Dr. Johnson will begin at Lichfield on Wednesday, September 15th, when a Johnson Memorial Exhibition will be opened by Lord Rosebery. On the following days the celebrations will be continued: Mr. Sidney Lee will deliver

lecture ; the anniversary Johnson Supper will be held ; and there will be a special service in the Cathedral. In October a commemorative dinner will be given in London, under the auspices of the Johnson Club, at which the chair will be taken by the Prior of the Club, Mr. Thomas Secombe. It is also hoped that a Johnson Exhibition will be arranged at the British Museum.

THE 'Autobiography of H. M. Stanley,' with a supplementary narrative, is to appear in England and America during the autumn, edited by Lady Stanley.

MR. JOHN LANE will have ready by the end of the month a new volume in his series of Anatole France translations, 'The White Stone.' The book has been translated by Mr. C. E. Roche.

MESSRS. SEELEY will publish shortly 'Heroes of Modern India,' by Mr. Edward Gilliat. The book is illustrated.

MR. HENRY L. MASON, 188, Bay State Road, Boston, U.S., who is writing a life of his grandfather Dr. Lowell Mason, will be glad to hear of letters, &c., which may help him in his work.

DR. GRATAN FLOOD writes :—

"May I point out a slip in your notice of 'The Irish Dames of Ypres' ? Your reviewer states that 'to the present day this [the Benedictines], the most learned and peaceable of all the orders, has no house in the island of the saints.' As a matter of fact the Benedictines have a flourishing college in county Wexford, at Mount St. Benedict. They settled in the diocese of Ferns in January, 1906, but, finding their temporary house unsuitable, removed to their present magnificent school two years ago, under the presidency of Dom Sweetman, O.S.B. Had your reviewer referred to a note at p. xviii of the Preface to Dom Nolan's book, he would not have fallen into the error."

MR. GILBERT BLIGHT, who died on the 9th inst. at Bognor, aged eighty-seven, was the only son of Gilbert Blight, formerly a member of the firm of Burrup & Blight, whose business was at the Royal Exchange, Cornhill. After learning book-selling from his father, he set up for himself in Gracechurch Street. This business he relinquished, and in 1869 went to Edward Stanford's, then at Charing Cross, to take charge of the counting-house. After twenty-six years' service he retired in 1895, when he received more than one tribute to his good work. Gilbert Blight's third son is the managing director of Messrs. Charles Griffin & Co.

RECENT Government Publications which may interest our readers are : Official History of the Russo-Japanese War, Part III., Siege of Port Arthur (2s. 6d.); Scotch Education, List of Board and Voluntary Schools, &c. (6d.); Local Government Board Annual Report, Part I., Administration of the Poor Law, Unemployed Workmen Act, and Old-Age Pensions (1s. 4d.); and Annual Report of the Registrar-General for Ireland, Population, Marriages, Births, Deaths, Emigration, &c. (2s. 8d.).

## SCIENCE

### THE PRECIOUS METALS.

*The Precious Metals, comprising Gold, Silver, and Platinum.* By T. Kirke Rose (Constable & Co.)—This volume is written rather for the use of the expert miner and metallurgist, or at any rate for the professed student of mining and metallurgy, than for the general reader, who is sometimes fascinated by the romance associated with the search for gold and silver. For readers of this class, although "details have been generally omitted and a wide extent of ground has been covered," the large stock of erudition placed at their disposal by Dr. Kirke Rose is given in too concentrated a form, and with too little explanation of technical terminology ; but for professed students it undoubtedly provides a trustworthy and comprehensive introduction to the study of the precious metals, and its value is considerably enhanced by the bibliographical notes and references that are supplied throughout the chapters. We are inclined to think the author rates the value of his work too modestly : it at any rate contains an amount of information concerning the precious metals, their history, metallurgical treatment, and applications in the arts, as great as or greater than can be found in any other single volume. The difficulty, from a literary point of view, of compressing many facts and much explanation into so few pages was great, and we feel bound to state that in many passages—generally those descriptive of mechanical processes—it has not been wholly overcome. The attempt to explain modifications of processes often so overloads the main description as to render it inadequate and obscure ; bibliographical reference in foot-notes to these modifications would have increased the usefulness and clearness of the text.

Platinum is the most costly of the three precious metals to which our attention is directed, but since Russian platinum pieces were demonetized and called-in in 1845, gold and silver have been the only ones used in coinage. Platinum must have been recognized in ancient times, but gold "was probably the earliest metal known to man," although little or no use of it was made till long after its first discovery ; silver, no doubt, did not attract attention so soon as the more strikingly lustrous metal. Gold is widely distributed both by sea and land, and Dr. Kirke Rose, quoting Liversidge, states that the quantity of gold in the sea is enormous, almost incredibly great, amounting to 10,000,000. to each inhabitant of the globe. Some of the processes by which the precious metals are extracted are of great antiquity—the *patio* silver process, now obsolescent in Mexico, has been used there for more than three centuries, and Dr. Kirke Rose states that reference is made in the Book of Jeremiah to the cupellation of silver-lead. The modern processes of extraction of gold, silver, and platinum are described in detail, and the older processes, already fallen, or now falling, into disuse, are adequately noticed. Some of these are of considerable historical and technological interest ; they gradually die out, becoming obsolete first in one locality and then in another, owing to progress in scientific discovery or mechanical invention, variations in accessibility of fuel, or, as in the case of Mexican silver processes, to increased facility of communication.

The chapters devoted to the assay of gold and silver ores and bullion, to minting, to the manufacture of gold and silver

wares, and to the production and consumption of the precious metals are readable, and present a treasure of useful information that will interest many who have little or no professional knowledge of mining or assaying. The last chapter contains an estimate of the amount of gold produced in ancient, mediæval, and modern times, beginning with the quantity (no mean one) extracted from the sands of Pactolus. The quantity of gold obtained in the Middle Ages was small ; but since the discovery of America the supply has immensely increased, and its value has risen to 2,412,750,000. The amount and value of silver obtained during the same years have also grown enormously. The greater part of the supply of platinum has come from Russia since 1819, but "the output has been stationary for some years" ; the price of the metal, however, has risen, owing mainly to increased consumption in electrical industry, in dentistry, and in the making of stills for the concentration of sulphuric acid.

Collectors of gold and silver plate will find items of useful information in the chapter treating of gold and silver wares. Not only here, but throughout the work, Dr. Kirke Rose has so written of a technical and specialized subject as to invest it with much general interest.

*The Story of Gold.* By Edward S. Meade. (Appleton & Co.)—Mr. Meade, who is Professor of Finance in the University of Pennsylvania, gives us in this volume a short and interesting introduction to the study of gold. He first explains the important functions of the metal as "the medium of exchange" ; then describes the occurrence of gold in nature and the mineralogical and geological relations of the metal, and lastly, and in greater fullness, deals with the methods of its extraction and the condition of the gold industry, with forecasts of its development.

The pages treating the occurrence of gold in nature are the least satisfactory portion of the work ; the Professor of Finance does not write with authority in mineralogical matters, and his natural science is given more or less at second hand. In several passages the statements are inconclusive ; in some cases this is due to verbal ambiguity which should have been removed by more careful revision of proofsheets, and in others to inaccuracy of terminology—for instance, "fissures" in rocks are not due to solution, and the explanatory diagram given to illustrate the process of their formation shows this : cracks or rents in the earth's surface are frequently enlarged and modified by solution, they are never caused by it. The interest, however, of the volume lies in Prof. Meade's account of the finding of gold in the principal gold-fields of the world, of the extraction of the metal, and of the "connection between the supply of gold and business prosperity," for we are told "how the industrial welfare of the world waxed and waned with the flow and ebb of gold and silver" ; and the value of this side of the story of gold is not seriously impaired by slight obscurity in mineralogical statements, or even by inadequate explanation of metallurgical processes.

Gold is found, we read, "in two general forms of deposit : veins and placers," and nearly all the gold extracted before 1850 was obtained from placers. The crude methods of extraction adopted by the older generations of miners did not enable them to attack with profit vein deposits ; the use of machinery of greatly increased effectiveness, the adoption of improved metallurgical methods, and the employ-

of enormous sums of money in the industry have facilitated and rendered profitable, not only vein mining, but also the reworking of much old ground, as well as the treatment of localities that formerly the miner did not consider worth attack. Prof. Meade describes the marvellous methods of gold extraction which modern ingenuity has adopted, and the reader will hardly fail to realize something of the romance of gold mining. Some of the methods seem to belong to the world of fancy rather than to that of practical business. Among those adopted in placer-working are river lifting and dredging, and the process of hydraulic mining (which the author considers one of the most interesting) and dry blowing. In the last of these processes, which obtains in West Australia, where water is extremely scarce, the miner avails himself of the strong wind which constantly blows, and makes it, by a kind of vaning, separate the gold from the lighter matters with which the metal is associated.

Most of the great gold-fields of the world are described in some detail, and a favourable forecast is made of the gold supply available in the future. The value of gold is still far below what it was from 1865 to 1873; and if, as we are told, the commercial prosperity of the world depends to a very large extent on the supply of gold, the possibility of increased output is of importance to "every one who has anything to do with wages, profits, interest, rents, or dividends; in other words, to every member of society."

Prof. Meade attributes commercial panics and the disastrous falls in prices which precede or accompany them to a waning and insufficient supply of gold; but, as he also points out, "gold is peculiar among all other commodities in that it has a fixed price, and can always be exchanged at the mints for \$20·67 in money"; this seems to have a steady influence on gold production, although the gold industry, like every other form of mining, "is at best an extremely hazardous business." Falling prices tend to promote the development of gold production by reducing its cost and making it easy to obtain funds for new developments.

#### EVOLUTION AND THE HUMAN SPECIES.

*The Human Species.* By Ludwig Hopf. (Longmans & Co.)—The object of this book, which is a translation from the German, is, according to the author, "the comparison of the essential characteristics of man with those of the lower animals in the light of the results of recent research." Dr. Hopf adheres faithfully to his text, but the picture he presents, though true enough from his point of view, gives only one aspect of the question. The common heredity of man with other vertebrate animals is now almost universally conceded; the ground plan is the same, and the resemblances are likely to be great. This, however, is also true of a comparison between the finest product of the hothouse and the flower of the field, yet in both cases the differences are immense. In any such comparison divergences are of equal importance with similarities. In this book much more emphasis is laid upon the latter than the former. The reader may be content to be classed as an animal, but he rises in revolt at finding himself made out to be little better than a beast.

According to Dr. Hopf the rudiments of practically all man's mental characteristics can be traced in the lower animals, except

the unenviable trait of a tendency to self-destruction. He apparently endorses the statement, quoted on p. 262, that "the psychological differences between man and the anthropoid apes are less than the corresponding differences between the higher and lower classes of apes." He states in another place that the young of any of the higher mammals compared with the human infant are psychologically far superior, but he forgets to point out that the stage of development is not the same. We find ourselves in complete disagreement with many of his views on comparative psychology.

The book is mainly a compilation of the observations of others, and contains a vast array of facts covering the origin and distribution of man, and the whole field of comparative anatomy, physiology, psychology, and pathology. Consequently it suffers greatly from over-condensation: it is often difficult to decide whether a particular opinion is the author's or merely a quotation. On p. 15 he speaks of Huxley's *Bathybius* as a low form of life, but it is doubtful if he is giving his own opinion or that of Haeckel. In any case Huxley admitted his error many years ago, and Haeckel has since virtually acquiesced. On the whole, the translation is very readable, and the differences in anatomical nomenclature have been generally attended to. The description of the internal jugular vein on p. 110 as a main "artery" is unfortunate: "channel" would be the appropriate word. It is inaccurate also to speak of the mosquito and other biting flies as "stinging" (p. 398 *et seq.*). The volume has real value as a work of reference for specific facts and opinions, but for this purpose the Index is inadequate.

*The Ethical Aspects of Evolution.* By W. Benét. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—This essay is an attempt to represent the idea of evolution as an equal and parallel progression of opposites, and, in addition, to follow this conception into our judgments of human conduct.

The method of the author is teleological. He rejects the scientific because any such examination must be based upon the law of uniformity: of the estimation of values this law knows nothing, nor can it—in the light of our present knowledge—deal with the internal phenomena of consciousness. His object may be said to be to find the universal purpose which is at the root of life and evolution. This, in its entirety, Mr. Benét admits is a vain quest, for it transcends the limits of experience, and beyond these there is no guide. He says:—

"The essential property of forward evolution is increase of force, and force is not valuable in itself, but as a means to an end which is unknown to us. The universal criterion of value is, therefore, approximation to an unknown end.....All evolution up to the present day has taken the form of the parallel progression of opposites, and, as long as the same process is maintained, it must be impossible to discover that end within the world of experience."

Complexity of organization is not necessarily progress: with increased specialization comes increased risk. Mr. Benét does not agree with Spencer as to the progress of evolution towards the production of an organism which will ultimately be perfect and in absolute correspondence with its environment. He shows that throughout life, whether animal or human, savage or civilized, the development of adaptations is equalized by corresponding misadaptations, and the margin by which the organism maintains its place is a precarious one, easily disturbed. This struggle for existence is an essential part of evolution: if circum-

stances become too favourable, degeneration and extinction ensue. The parallel holds good in the domain of morals. Increased appreciation of pleasure brings with it an increased susceptibility to pain: as altruism and goodness advance with the complexities of civilization, so also do egoism and depravity. Neither biology nor ethics tends to establish the extremes of optimism or pessimism; evolution advances towards its end, whatever it may be, by the opposition of contrary principles, and in this progress takes a middle course.

The longest chapter of the essay is devoted to conscience and morality. Mr. Benét exalts conscience: he seems almost to take the view of the intuitionist moralist, and to constitute it a faculty of intuitive moral judgments, which, if not obstructed, is certain and unerring. It is true that all manifestations of conscience are feelings of attraction or repulsion to some course of action, but, far from being intuitive, they are the result of education, and founded on the social laws and customs of the period: at different times and with different races they have been diametrically opposed to one another.

The essay is an interesting one, though inclined occasionally to redundancy. It throws instructive side-lights on the all-embracing character of evolution. Mr. Benét is widely read, and has scattered through his pages many apposite quotations in Latin, German, and Italian.

*The Causation of Sex.* By E. Rumley Dawson. Illustrated. (H. K. Lewis.)—In this much-discussed subject each fresh enthusiast is apt to think that he has discovered the key to the riddle. Mr. Dawson's contribution is concerned rather with the question "when" a male, or "when" a female, than "why." It is interesting, from many of the facts recorded, as a clinical study, but the author's knowledge of the work of others is either very limited or he is often perfectly oblivious of it. The best way to prove the truth of a theory is to demonstrate the falsity of other hypotheses—not to neglect them. The views put forward in chap. xviii. hardly deserve consideration; it would almost seem as if the author had never heard of Weismann's theory, or even of chromosomes.

The title of the book is misleading. It would have been better styled 'The Causation of Sex in the Human Species'—a much more limited inquiry. Even with this limitation Mr. Dawson's theory contains nothing particularly new. He believes that ova furnished by the right ovary develop into males, and those from the left into females, and further that the male parent has no influence in the determination of sex. He brings forward clinical evidence in favour of his view; but much of it admits of a different interpretation.

As to priority: without going deeply into the literature of the subject, we may refer the author to the *Journal de Médecine de Paris* for October, 1899, where he will find his own theory of ovulation in a paper by Nicolopoulos. And his conclusions as to the want of influence of the male parent in the determination of sex have often been advocated.

Most biologists would admit that there is no universal principle of sex determination, and that the higher the organism is in the evolutionary series the earlier is its sexual destiny sealed; but such a statement does not necessarily involve the acceptance of many assumptions which are dogmatically put forward in Mr. Dawson's book as facts.

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Third Report of the Wellcome Research Laboratories at the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum.* (Baillière, Tindall & Cox.)—Mr. Henry S. Wellcome must be satisfied with the good work done in his research laboratories at the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum. The first report, published in 1904, consisted of only 87 pages; the second report, issued in 1906, had 255 pages; the present one, edited by Drs. Balfour and R. G. Archibald, contains 477 pages, and is profusely illustrated. The articles are from many pens, but all show traces of original research, and prove the value of collecting and observing upon the spot. The work of the laboratories was enlarged during the year 1907 by the addition of a floating laboratory, housed and placed upon a barge by the Soudan Government; equipped for protozoological and entomological work by Mr. Wellcome, and placed in charge of Dr. C. M. Wenyon, Protozoologist at the London School of Tropical Medicine. The floating laboratory, towed by pilot boats, made its maiden trip up the White Nile, and Dr. Wenyon's report of the result of his trip is full of interest. Every paper in the report is worthy of preservation, but there are some which appeal more especially to the general reader. Dr. Hassan Effendi Zeki, formerly medical officer to the Khalifa, contributes a paper on the healing art as practised by the Dervishes, which is clearly the outcome of personal knowledge. Dr. L. Bousfield describes the native methods of treatment of diseases in Kassala and its neighbourhood; whilst Mr. R. G. Anderson, of the Egyptian Medical Corps, writes on the medical practices and superstitions of the people of Kordofan. The paper is admirably illustrated with plates of Arabic charms to show their construction, and how they may be forged to impose upon the illiterate.

There is a graceful tribute to Dr. Alexander MacTier Pirie, Carnegie Research Fellow in Anthropology, who died at the beginning of a most promising career. Dr. Pirie travelled amongst the Nilotic Negroid tribes, making observations on their languages, customs, dress, &c. He also carried out an extensive series of observations on their physical characteristics, including measurements of the head and face, nose and limbs; and he took impressions of the hands, fingers, and soles of the feet. The results of his journeys were handed to Dr. David Waterston of the Anthropological Laboratory at Edinburgh University, and are embodied in a report upon the physical characters of some of the Nilotic Negroid tribes. These contributions, however, do not nearly exhaust this volume of reports. It contains papers on tropical medicine; on the poisonous snakes of the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan; on economic entomology; and, perhaps most important of all, a special research on gum arabic, with notes on the chemistry of Soudan gums. The Index extends to 27 pp., with double columns; and there are 218 figures and 48 plates, all excellent except the maps, in which the lettering is indistinct.

*The Book of Nature Study.* Edited by J. B. Farmer, assisted by a Staff of Specialists. Vol. IV. Illustrated. (Caxton Publishing Company.)—There is information in plenty in this fourth volume of Mr. Farmer's compilation, but it is a little difficult to grasp the scheme of the book. It is advertised as "systematic," which we hardly think is a justifiable attribute. The plan of the series appears to be to cover selected specimens of flora and fauna commonly available, as well as to deal with some aspects of geology and physiography. This

volume deals with the flora, which would seem to extend also into the fifth. Chap. i. describes at length and efficiently "some common flowering plants," chosen haphazard as far as we can see. Chap. ii. deals with the Scots pine, both chapters being the work of Mr. W. H. Lang. Prof. Cavers is responsible for the papers on ferns, mosses, fungi, and lichen; and Miss Laurie writes on woodland vegetation, plant association, and the vegetation of commons, heaths, and moors. Each of these divisions is carefully and adequately treated, but one wonders what has been the principle of selection. On the whole, the book seems to us to contain a lot of good "pickings," and it can certainly be commended as an auxiliary to the study of nature, particularly by young people. Miss Laurie's chapter on the heaths and moors is especially interesting, and no one reading it can be excused afterwards for not knowing the relations between heather, cotton grass, and vaccinium, and their respective soils. Here also is the mystery of peat lucidly revealed.

## Science Gossip.

THE latest addition to Messrs. Seeley's "Romance Library" is contributed by Dr. James C. Philip, and is entitled 'The Romance of Modern Chemistry.' The author writes in a plain manner and avoids all abstruse or technical terms. The volume is fully illustrated, and will be published soon. The same firm will issue also an illustrated book containing the latest information about airships and dirigibles. It is entitled 'Aerial Navigation of To-day,' and is written by Mr. Charles C. Turner, himself an experienced aeronaut.

A NEW series entitled "The Wonder Library" will also shortly be begun by Messrs. Seeley, the first volume of which will be 'The Wonders of Asiatic Exploration.'

THE death of Mr. W. F. Stanley in his eighty-second year removes an interesting figure from the scientific world. Best known, perhaps, as an inventor, he was, nevertheless, distinguished as a labourer in the higher field of science. His 'Surveying' and 'Drawing Instruments' are generally recognized as textbooks; but his treatise on 'Fluids' and his hypothesis on 'The Nebula Theory,' though less known, are by no means negligible. Mr. Stanley took a keen and intelligent interest in what have come to be known as social problems, on which he published a little book called, unfortunately perhaps, 'Utopia.' Towards the end of his life he paid especial attention to technical education, and two years ago built and endowed the Stanley Technical Trade Schools.

FROM Vienna comes news of the death of Prof. Alfons von Rosthorn, the gynaecologist. He was formerly at Heidelberg, where he obtained a great reputation as a specialist, and had been at Vienna less than a year.

DR. H. M. WOODCOCK writes:—

"In his review of Lankester's 'Treatise on Zoology,' Part I. Fascicle I., in your issue of last week, your reviewer, referring to my section on the Haemoflagellates, says that it is an innovation to write the specific name of the *Trypanosoma* of the South African tsetse-fly disease as *brucei* instead of *brucei*.

"May I point out that this parasite was named *Trypanosoma brucei* by Mr. H. G. Plimmer and Prof. J. Rose Bradford in the *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, vol. lxxv, p. 280? I rather think the French workers Laveran and Mesnil are to blame for first writing *brucei*. The error has been copied, un-

fortunately, by most subsequent writers, so that I quite admit—many people are under the impression that the parasite was named *brucei*. But this is not the case."

COMET VII. 1896, which was discovered by Prof. Perrine at the Lick Observatory on the 8th of December that year, and afterwards calculated to be moving in an elliptic orbit, with a period of about 6½ years, was detected by Herr Kopff at Heidelberg on the 12th inst. It was not seen at the return in 1903, when it was unfavourably placed; on the present occasion it will be reckoned as comet b, 1909. It is now in Andromeda, and extremely faint; the perihelion passage will not take place till about the end of October.

A SMALL planet was photographically discovered by Mr. Melotte at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, on April 7th, and several positions were afterwards registered on plates taken with the 30-inch reflector for the eighth satellite of Jupiter.

PROF. FRITZ COHN of Königsberg has been nominated Director of the Royal Astronomical Recheninstitut at Berlin (in succession to Prof. Bauschinger), and will take up that position on the 1st of October.

THE Astronomical and Astrophysical Institutes at Königstuhl, Heidelberg, hitherto under the directorship of Profs. W. Valentiner and Max Wolf respectively, are now united under the latter, Prof. Valentiner having resigned.

## FINE ARTS

*The Italian Bronze Statuettes of the Renaissance.* By Wilhelm Bode. Vols. I. and II. (London, Grevel & Co.; Berlin, Bruno-Cassirer.)

If we are to accept our generation as one which is to produce no masterpieces of original book-decoration, then no praise is too high for such a publication as this. It is a superb example of its kind, and a grateful reviewer may well offer some recognition of the delight he has experienced in turning over the contents of these ten portfolios. To study them, in the form in which they are presented, by the light of Dr. Bode's commentary, exposes, it is true, the inadequacy of any ordinary study-table. The letterpress in one number often refers to the plates in two or three others, and not always correctly; and if the present writer has appreciated at all the bearing of the author's remarks, it was from a point of vantage in the middle of the floor, from which the illustrations could be conveniently marshalled in order for purposes of comparison. Such a course of chamber-gymnastics is but a faint reflection of the activity displayed by Dr. Bode, who from a like centre embraces all the collections of Europe in his survey, and brings together in the small compass of some couple of dozen pages the ostensible result of his researches and comparisons.

The portable character of these objects of art, and the facility which the perfection of modern casting offers for producing plausible duplicates of them, have made the author's task so onerous that in the work of sifting and grouping into schools the bronze statuettes Dr. Bode has almost a virgin field. With the modesty of the true scholar, he is not ashamed to confess

how little even now he has certainly established as to their authorship; and herein assuredly we shall neither find fault with him, nor, on the strength of convenient juxtapositions made possible by his own labours, presume to contradict him. On the other hand, it is somewhat of a disappointment to find him limiting his investigations—or let us say his exposition, at any rate—so largely to these questions of dating and attribution, which are, after all, but the dry bones of criticism; and in most cases to recognize his groupings as based primarily on the concrete, but often illusive bond of a common place of origin, rather than on the intellectual bond of a similar aim and inspiration. These strictures must not be taken as implying that our author betrays no consciousness of such subtler and less tangible affinities; on the contrary, we find in almost every case that the bare three or four words with which he labels this or that work are the result of the nicest balancing of their claims. So much the more strenuously must we protest against the false ideal of exactitude which makes the label the objective. It results in a meagre statement of concrete facts in the highest degree incomplete and somewhat untrustworthy; while the sympathy, the knowledge, the technical insight, which are the real substance, the firm but elastic modelling behind this rigid, yet misleading outline, are but revealed fitfully, and as apt to mislead as to guide the unwary pilgrim. A sustained attempt at exposition is what we look for in vain from a generation of procrastinating scholars, content to add a few stones to "the foundation of solid fact" on which future students shall build—blind to the uselessness of these separate stones if uncemented by matter of apparently less solid nature, heedless of the risk that the knowledge which is not reducible to such obvious form may die with them unless they give to it, even at the cost of literary effort of greater pretension, a fuller and more continuous expression.

"Archæological exactitude," says Dr. Bode, "was to the collectors of the Renaissance a matter of complete indifference," and we must imitate this blessed sanity and study art from an artistic point of view, if we are to do anything towards stimulating contemporary activity. The small statuettes illustrated in these volumes are in the highest degree suggestive to artists, and their main function in relation to the other sculpture of their day is twofold. As is well pointed out by the author at the outset, the Church was till far into the sixteenth century virtually the sole employer of monumental sculpture, which was almost always placed in a niche, and gave relatively little opportunity for studies of the nude. Small statuettes offered, therefore, welcome scope for experiment in handling a nude figure or group freely visible from all sides. They were thus used by the greatest masters, like Donatello and Michelangelo, and the few works of the kind which we have show their powers in a

high degree of spontaneity and splendour. These, however, are not the typical bronze statuettes of the Renaissance, which are the work of lesser men; and the interest of the statuettes is not that they repeat the qualities of the greatest work of the period, but that they fill gaps and round out our perception of the mind of the time. The artists of the earlier Renaissance did their own casting, and had they attained the skill of the modern professional bronze-caster, we might have had many more of the valuable experiments of great masters. But the artists were usually clumsy at this work, and their assistants, in the process of patching failures, embraced the more craftsmanlike ideal of the small bronze as a résumé fantastically intensified. Events moved so fast in the artistic world of the Renaissance that the culminating point of a school, when men had the energy to put through a great work of heroic scale, was in each successive phase soon passed. In these small bronzes we see the sweeping-up of unutilized ideas—some record, however imperfect, of alternative possibilities discarded by history; and if we have a fault to find with the many-sided appreciation of the author of this learned, yet sympathetic monograph, it is that he is inclined to judge the small statuette too much on its intrinsic merits—not enough as a jumping-board for the imagination to spring from. When he says, for example, that the 'Neptune' and 'Meleager' of Sansovino (Pourtales Collection) "belong through their energetic motive, their noble representation of form, and their masterly naturalistic execution to the most perfect figures the Haute Renaissance has to show," we submit that he distinctly fails to recognize the kind of perfection called for in this genre. Thoroughly worked out in rather aimless realism they are, but without emphasis or large physiognomy in their silhouette—not to be compared with hundreds of less completely realized, but more forcible and suggestive works shown in his fine volumes. "The rough-and-ready naturalism of the Paduan School" is another phrase indicating, to our mind, the same mistaken outlook, and does scant justice to the Gothic intensity of such work as Bellano's 'Atlas' (Collection Max Kann, Paris), or to the decorative splendour of Riccio, whose brain was a clearing-house of ornamental motives which always emerged in most attractive form.

The spectator must often have been struck, when watching the play of sunlight rippling over the gleaming body of a bather, by the enrichment of the forms, which are thus as it were reduplicated. This quality in bronze of brilliant patina Riccio exploited to the utmost. That he saw as themes for such treatment a hundred aspects of everyday life which perhaps had hardly lent themselves to more sober monumental treatment marks him as a great popular artist, while he remains a fine, if not severe stylist. His gift was to simplify audaciously—*brusquer* certain transitions in a manner

shocking to the conscientious modeller. That astonishing master in miniature, Francesco da Sant'Agata, with his more perfectly articulated system of planes, achieves a kind of shot-silk delicacy of modelling which is nevertheless, except in an occasional masterpiece, ineffective beside Riccio's splendour.

Work of like competence and completeness, often by unknown artists, is in this lordly collection so plenteous that Dr. Bode is hardly to be blamed for relegating to a secondary position statuettes of slighter structure, of which the attraction is less actual than a matter of suggestion. Even in works such as the recumbent 'Latona' (C. von Hollitzer Collection, Berlin)—which should be a repulsive abortion by all the rules of art, but is yet delightful—or the 'Three Graces' at the Museo Estense, Modena (which are certainly superficial and mannered, as he says), Dr. Bode recognizes the charm, describing very happily in the latter case "the mobile lines—the soft, vague treatment of forms." We shall be sorry indeed if we have conveyed the impression that we have here other than fine and sensitive criticism. It is rather that (as in one of the careful figures he occasionally overrates) the detail of the book is a little wanting in emphasis and general direction. Every phrase, or almost every phrase, enshrines a just verdict, yet as a whole it lacks the dynamic force which might make the work (backed by these superb photographs) a source not only of instruction to students, but also of inspiration to artists.

The translation betrays some signs of foreign origin in cumbrous phrases like "not unessentially different," and sentences of unnecessarily puzzling aspect, like the following (vol. ii. p. 24):—

"Now too there still occur candelabra, lamps and inkstands, but they have received a far more fantastic form; with preference as of marine creatures and united with fabulous monsters which the artist borrowed from the antique and still further developed."

The photographs have been taken, on the whole, with such remarkable cleverness in choosing the best view of the subjects, and enhancing, if possible, the beauty of surface, that we must admit that on looking up some previously unknown originals in one of the London museums, our first impression has been one of disappointment.

With regard to the slight variation in different casts of the same statuette, which Dr. Bode instances as characteristic, it appears to us that it was sometimes unintentional. We have occasionally casts identical in detail, but one of which is slightly distorted in comparison with the others. Might not this arise from the fact that the cire-perdue process was not in this instance used at all, but a mould made in halves, the wax pulled out of shape in taking out, clumsily restored more or less, and another mould made from it?

## NUMISMATICS.

*The Reign and Coinage of Carausius.* By Percy H. Webb. (Spink & Son.)—A monograph on the coinage of Carausius has long been desired by those who are interested generally in Roman numismatics, and especially by those who concern themselves with the series relating to Britain. Attempts have been made from time to time, but the material was very incomplete, and the poor condition of most of the coins proved a snare, and occasioned the most extravagant conjectures and inventions. The works of Stukeley and Genebrier, who wrote in the eighteenth century, are therefore but little to be trusted. Roach Smith in his 'Collectanea Antiqua,' and others of more recent date, have, however, prepared the ground for a more complete study; recently, too, there have been some important finds. This additional material has led to the work before us, which is the best treatise on the subject that has so far been produced.

Carausius, the Romano-British Emperor, is one of the most remarkable characters of the third century of our era. His extraction is uncertain. Some of the chroniclers claim him to be of British origin; but Aurelius Victor describes him as "Menapiae civis," an expression which would indicate the district about the mouths of the Scheldt and the Meuse as his native country. That he was of humble origin there seems little doubt, and we find him described as a man "meanly born," or "in birth the lowest," or "of the dregs of the people." Of his early career little is recorded. He began life as a pilot, became a "pirate," and ended by assuming the purple. As he was endowed with great courage, Maximian Herculius placed him in command of a fleet which was to protect the northern shores against pirates. This he turned to his own advantage, appropriating to his private use the booty which he secured. By these acts he roused the suspicions of his imperial master, who gave orders that he was to be put to death. Carausius was, however, too clever, and immediately set sail for Britain, where he was welcomed by the inhabitants, who looked upon him as their deliverer from the yoke of the Romans. After ineffectual attempts to break down his power, Diocletian and Maximian thought it wise to accept Carausius as a colleague in A.D. 290, and for the next three years he appears to have ruled undisturbed over his newly acquired kingdom. If abundant coinage is a mark of prosperity, the short reign of Carausius must be considered successful. His life, like that of many Roman emperors, was cut short by the hand of an assassin, his lieutenant Allectus. Though the panegyrist use no flattering terms as to his origin, not one of them accuses him of cruelty; so we may conclude that under him the inhabitants of Britain enjoyed more freedom than under their former Roman masters.

Of lapidary inscriptions relating to Carausius there is an entire absence; but we are in a measure compensated by the abundance of coinage in gold, silver, and copper. Of gold coins only about five types or varieties are known; of silver about one hundred; and all the rest, making a total of over twelve hundred, are of copper. For a reign lasting only about six years the output is very large, and shows that at this time there must have been considerable wealth in the country, as well as great commercial enterprise. The issue of these coins is traceable to two principal sources, London and Colchester. Carausius, who retained some control in the North of Gaul, had also a mint at Rouen,

and probably in other British centres. Perhaps one of the most remarkable features of his coinage was the re-establishment of a silver currency, which for some time had been in abeyance in other parts of the Roman Empire. It was probably struck for commercial intercourse with Germany, where a quantity of Roman silver money remained in currency.

Many of the types of the coins of Carausius are of special interest. The obverse bears always his portrait, which depicts a man of middle age and of great physical strength. The head is round, with curly hair; the forehead low, the nose straight, and the mouth, with a massive jaw, firm. The face assumes sometimes almost a brutal aspect, and certainly gives the impression of one of low origin. Though some of the reverse types are commonplace, or mere repetitions of those met with on Roman coins of the period, yet there are many which are undoubtedly original. One of special interest is that which shows Carausius welcomed by Britain, who extends her hand to him and greets him with the words "Expectate veni." On another a ship is shown with the legend "Felicitas," foretelling that his reign would bring happiness to the country over which he was to exercise his rule. The "Romanorum Renovatio" is heralded on another type showing the wolf and twins. But perhaps the most interesting one is that on which are represented the jugate heads of Carausius, Diocletian, and Maximian, with the legend CARAVSIVS ET FRATRES SVI, and on the reverse a figure of Pax, and PAX AVGGG (i.e., trium Augustorum). It is a record of the peace concluded in A.D. 290, when Diocletian and Maximian deemed further resistance advisable, and so admitted Carausius as a colleague in the Roman Empire. The military types are numerous, and we meet with "Mars Ultor," "Concordia Militum," "Fides Militum," "Cohors Praetoria," also the names of many of the legions with their badges: Leg. I. Minervia with the ram; Leg. II. Augusta with the capricorn, the genethliac sign of Augustus; Leg. VII. Claudia, with the bull; Leg. XXI. Ulpia with Neptune, &c. The most common type of all is that of "Pax," which comprises more than half of the number of coins known.

Mr. Webb is to be congratulated on the manner in which he has dealt with his subject from an historic as well as a numismatic point of view. The only early historians who mention Carausius are Aurelius Victor, Eutropius, and Orosius. Their accounts are trustworthy, but brief; those of the panegyrist, though picturesque, are not to be relied on. It is therefore mainly from the coins that we are able to glean some historic evidence, though it may be slight. The discussion on the legends and types afforded an opportunity to correct many of the fanciful statements of former writers, such as Stukeley and Genebrier; and Mr. Webb has generally been able to trace the source of their errors. His solution of the various privy marks of the mints is very ingenious, but the initials R.S.R. on the silver coins still provide a mystery. Like the letter L for London and C for Camulodunum, R has usually been considered to be the initial of Rutupiae (Richborough), but this does not dispose of the other letters S.R. If these coins were struck in London, as generally supposed, these initials cannot be those of the mint; and it is now suggested that they relate to the officer in charge of the mint or the provincial chancellor of the exchequer, who under Severus was entitled "Rationalis Summarum Rationum." This solution seems

nearer the mark, and we must rest content till further suggestions are made. In the extensive catalogue of the series the author has put under request most of the public collections from which information could be obtained, and also many private sources. For the present this list is complete; but will it remain so long?

We may add that Mr. Webb's treatise first appeared in the form of a series of articles contributed in 1907 to *The Numismatic Chronicle*, the journal of the Royal Numismatic Society, which has just entered on its eighth decade, and is the oldest of all kindred societies.

*British Numismatic Journal, and Proceedings of the British Numismatic Society, 1907.* Edited by W. J. Andrew and others. Vol. IV. (The Society.)—These annual volumes, averaging some 450 pages and about 100 plates, afford proof of the need there was for a society devoted exclusively to the study and illustration of British numismatics. The most valuable of the papers in this volume is the second part of Mr. Carlyon-Britton's 'Numismatic History of the Reigns of William I. and II.,' wherein the history of the mints of Bedford, Berkshire, Cambridge, Cheshire, Cornwall, and Derby is discussed and illustrated, not a few errors being cleared up, and several omissions in county historians or topographical writers supplied.

Another interesting paper, which is continued from the previous volume, is that by Mr. L. A. Lawrence on 'Forgery in relation to Numismatics,' which covers the period from Edward I. to Elizabeth. The examples of coin forgeries of these three centuries illustrated on the plates number eighty. Such forgeries increased as time went on; contemporary false pieces of Saxon and Norman times are of very rare occurrence. The reasons for this, as Mr. Lawrence suggests, are probably two-fold. In the first instance the tremendous penalties then attaching to this offence, which included horrible mutilations, acted as a deterrent, whilst the lack of sufficient artistic skill in those rude days to produce a creditable imitation put a decided limit to such attempts. There was yet a third security against forgery, for at that time it was customary to add the moneymaker's name to the legend, with the result that the whole band of moneymakers were enlisted in the detection of the criminal. It is interesting to note that contemporary forgeries certainly became much more abundant after the moneymaker's name was omitted from the coin legend.

Another paper in this volume deals with the same subject as exemplified in a peculiar historical incident. Dr. Cox describes how, at the close of Elizabeth's reign, a certain Sir John Brockett was appointed by the Privy Council to the position of Governor and Constable of Duncannon Fort, which was a castle of considerable importance as protecting the harbour of Waterford in the south of Ireland. Finding the time hang heavily on his hands, the Governor set to work as a coiner of false moneys, securing the assistance of one of the gunners, a soldier, a yeoman, and two of his own sons. He even made use of some old brass ordnance for the purpose. One of his accomplices betrayed him, and in January, 1602/3, he was arrested and sent to the Tower. When examined by commission the delinquent put forth the cynical plea that he was merely imitating Spanish money, and that he thought it was quite legitimate to prey upon the coinage of a foreign Power at enmity with his own country. The depositions, however, state that there was "great

treason committed in the fort of Duncannan in coyning of monie in the likenes as well of Spaynishe as of the current coyne of this lande." It was much easier to utter fraudulent Irish money than that struck for English use, for a debased silver coinage had been issued for exclusive use in Ireland during several successive reigns. Such a debased coinage, in shillings, sixpences, and pieces of threepence, was issued by Elizabeth in 1601. In a proclamation relative thereto it was stated "that the wisdom of all our progenitors for the most part did maintain a difference between the coins of both realms, that in Ireland being ever inferior in goodness to that of this realm." It was at the same time announced—we had no copper coinage in England until much later—that certain other pieces were issued for Ireland, consisting of "small moneys of mere copper, of pence, half-pence, and farthings, for the use of the poorer sort."

Among other papers there are more than one dealing with coinage outside the British Isles, which may fairly claim to come under the cognizance of the British Numismatic Society. Mr. Alfred Chitty contributes an essay of a distinctly interesting character on the 'Early Australian Coinage.' There was a great scarcity of British money in the first days of the English settlement in Australia; the little coin that was in circulation consisted for the most part of a great variety of foreign issues, principally Spanish dollars. Governor King in 1800 caused a copper coin of the value of twopence to be circulated, stamped with the profile of George III. on one side, and of Britannia on the other. In 1813 Governor Macquarie ordered the issue of the Holey or ring dollar. These were made out of the Spanish dollar, which was then circulating at the rate of five shillings; they were stamped with the words New South Wales, and the value was fixed at six shillings and threepence. Dollars to the amount of 10,000. were converted into these pieces; they were declared a legal tender for local circulation, but heavy penalties were imposed on any person exporting them. The first proclamation for the withdrawal of these Holey dollars was issued in July, 1822, but it was several years before they quite disappeared.

Between 1823 and 1860 a variety of unauthorized silver tokens were current, several of which bore the characteristic kangaroo. For several years there has been a desire on the part of the Australian Colonies to obtain permission to strike their own silver coins, but this has hitherto, for divers reasons, been opposed by the Home Government. In 1852 the Legislative Council of South Australia issued gold pieces, value 20s., corresponding to our sovereigns. The extensive discoveries of gold in New South Wales and Victoria resulted in the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint at Sydney, whence sovereigns and half-sovereigns were issued in 1855. It was originally intended that they should circulate in Australia only, and many now living will remember the time when a shilling was charged for exchanging one of these coins in London. A proclamation, however, was issued in 1867 whereby they were declared to be legal tender in all parts of the realm.

*Coinage and How to Know Them.* By Gertrude Burford Rawlings. (Methuen & Co.)—The author of this work is already known to a section of coin collectors by a previous volume entitled 'The Story of the British Coinage.' In her latest production Miss Rawlings has been somewhat more ambitious, and has extended her researches over a much wider field, as her subject

includes ancient (Greek and Roman), mediæval, and also modern coinages, tokens, &c.; or, as she herself describes it, "a general and comprehensive introduction to the science of numismatics for the use of collectors and others newly taking up the study." This is certainly an accurate description of the task which she has undertaken. The various chapters include an account of the coinages of ancient Greece and Rome, of mediæval Europe, of England, Ireland, and Scotland, of the British Colonies, and of the United States of America, concluding with one on English tokens. The scheme of the work is comprehensive and, with the limited space at disposal, general. The description of the coinages of Greece and Rome is compressed into a little over 160 pages, and that of mediæval Europe, which includes a slight reference to Byzantine coins, into 13 pages; but greater liberality has been shown in dealing with the remaining sections, especially those of England, Ireland, and Scotland. Whether this brief account quite justifies the title given to the work may be a question. In the 'Select Bibliography' which is supplied Miss Rawlings gives a list of the works which she appears to have mainly consulted. Her selection has been shown to be judicious and careful, and a perusal of the various sections shows that she has followed the information supplied by these closely. This is especially apparent in the section on the coins of ancient Greece, her chief guide being evidently Dr. Head's 'Historia Numorum.' Without the aid of that work it is doubtful whether Miss Rawlings could have produced so succinct and accurate an account of this very extensive section of numismatics. Naturally, in this instance, the writer has been able to deal with the coinages of only a few of the principal cities in each district. She, however, has not followed the geographical order of that volume, which proceeds from West to East; but has inverted the order, taking up the subject with Asia Minor, the "birthplace" of coined money. This is certainly a more "scientific" procedure, by which she has been able to follow "the spread of the invention of money as nearly as may be into European Greece and Italy, working back by way of Africa to Syria and Persia, and thence to India."

The section on Roman coins is far too short. The types of the coins of the Republic are very numerous, and of great historic interest, yet only about half a dozen are mentioned out of many hundreds. The subject of the *nummi castrensis* is disposed of in a few lines, and no mention whatever is made of the districts where the coins were struck. As belonging to this coinage Miss Rawlings mentions only one coin, the aureus of Julius Caesar recording his campaign in Gaul. Amongst the many pieces which illustrate this class of money, it is unfortunate that this coin should have been selected, as it is not a *nummus castrensis*, having been struck at the Roman mint. The date of its issue and the circumstances in which it was struck are well known to those who are acquainted with Roman numismatics. The young collector of English, Irish, and Scottish coins will do well to read the sections which deal with them. He will get a good general idea of the subject, and may be encouraged to follow up his researches in detail from the list of works named.

The volume is illustrated with numerous plates giving typical specimens of each class. There are also tables supplying lists of Roman emperors, mint names on Roman, English, Irish, and Scottish coins, values of coins, &c. These lists are always useful,

more especially to the beginner; but it seems to us that the valuations of many of the coins, though supplied by a London dealer, are somewhat low, if we are to conclude that they are in fair condition.

To those who wish to obtain a general knowledge of the various classes of numismatics, we can recommend a perusal of this work. Though the subject has been treated somewhat tersely, the information throughout is accurate. It is singularly free from those misstatements which often detract from the value of handbooks of this description.

*The Inns of Court.* Painted by Gordon Home. Described by Cecil Headlam. (A. & C. Black.)—The chief reason for the publication of this volume is presumably its illustrations, and they deserve high praise. It may be that the process of printing in colours lends to Mr. Gordon Home's presentations of ancient buildings a richness of hue that the buildings themselves have long since ceased to wear, and places them under a Venetian sky that very seldom looks down upon them. But he has an eye for architectural effect, and his interiors, such as that of Middle Temple Hall, are satisfactory. By choosing the hour of twilight he has touched even the hideous Library of that Inn with the brush of romance.

Mr. Cecil Headlam's letterpress is not an altogether satisfactory ally to the paintings of Mr. Gordon Home. He lays claim to no originality of material, and a meagre list of authorities fails to include the 'Lives of the Norths,' the book which gives by far the most vivid idea of the Bar after the Restoration. Still, Mr. Headlam's text might have served its purpose if recourse to the ordinary books of reference had purged it of numerous blunders. Lord Mansfield's house, which the Gordon rioters sacked, stood not in Lincoln's Inn Fields, but in Bloomsbury Square; and Lord Hatherley, not Lord Westbury, was Lord Chancellor in 1870. Mr. Headlam's account of the Inns of Chancery is scrappy and incomplete. Dickens did not write all the 'Pickwick Papers' in Furnival's Inn, but began them there, and finished them at 48, Doughty Street; and surely Mr. Headlam should not have totally ignored the immortal boast that at Clement's Inn "they will talk of mad Shallow yet." Lyon's Inn, we are informed, a good deal to our astonishment, disappeared with Wych Street and Holywell Street "in the course of the recent Strand improvements." As a matter of fact Lyon's Inn was demolished early in the sixties, and the Globe Theatre was built on part of the site. Finally, we feel bound to remark that if Mr. Headlam must needs take Samuel Warren to task for obscurity, he should not have conveyed his rebuke in a sentence standing itself in want of revision (p. 104).

### Fine-Art Gossip.

We hear with regret of the death of Lady Alma Tadema, wife of the popular Academician. She was herself an accomplished painter, who had the taste and good sense to respect her limitations, besides being a charming hostess and a patron of the fine arts.

A CHARACTERISTIC work by a rare master, the Portuguese Velasco da Coimbra, has recently been acquired for the Museum at Budapest. It represents the Nativity, and is in good condition.

THE August number of the *Monatshefte für Kunsthissenschaft* contains a long article by Dr. Firmenich-Richtartz on the much-discussed 'Madonna mit der Wicken-

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blüte,' and among the shorter articles we note some interesting contributions. Dr. Wilhelm Vöge writes on Hans Schwarz, and ascribes to him a small relief in stone of the Madonna in the Germanisches Museum at Nuremberg. Schwarz is best known by his reliefs in wood, among them the characteristic signed medallion in the Fidgor Collection at Vienna, which Dr. Vöge reproduces; only one relief in stone has hitherto been attributed to him, namely, the portrait of the Emperor Maximilian in the Hof Museum at Vienna, and even this is regarded by one of the best authorities as merely an example of his workshop. There is no doubt, however, that he worked in stone, as his portrait by Hans Holbein the Elder—a drawing in the Print-Room at Berlin—is inscribed "Hanz Schwartz der Steinmetz," an inscription contemporary with the drawing, and, in the opinion of Dr. Vöge and other experts, probably written by Holbein himself.

DR. HERMANN VOSS, who some months ago drew attention to an anonymous seventeenth-century painter of Sicily, whom he designated "Der Meister des sterbenden Cato" from a picture at Catania (Museo dei Benedettini), reproduces in the same periodical another work by this master in the Museum at Worcester, U.S. It represents "Christ among the Doctors," and is, as he shows, an altered version of the same subject by the "Catomeister" in the Old Pinakothek at Munich. Other short papers deal with drawings by Hans von Kulmbach (probably designs for painted glass), and with the model of a head by Michelangelo once owned by Pietro Aretino, and described by him in a letter to Vasari. The writer of the article shows that this head was probably the clay model made by Michelangelo for the "St. Damian" of S. Lorenzo, the execution of that statue having been entrusted to Raffaello da Montelupo. Mr. George Simonson reproduces a drawing by Giambattista Tiepolo, now in a private collection at New York, but once owned by Giuseppe Guardi, a member of the same family as the painter Francesco Guardi. Tiepolo, as Mr. Simonson reminds his readers, was the brother-in-law of Francesco Guardi, having married his sister in 1719.

MR. C. J. LONGMAN writes to say that Mr. Stodart, the well-known steel-engraver, is in great distress. He is blind and helpless, and the allowance he receives from the Royal Academy and the Artists' Benevolent Fund is not sufficient to maintain him. Mr. Longman, after pointing out that the artist has some claim on those firms for which he used to work, adds that he will be glad to receive contributions from all who may be inclined to help. Such contributions will be devoted to the purchase of an annuity, and may be sent to Mr. Longman at 39, Paternoster Row, E.C.

## MUSIC

### Musical Gossip.

THE MOODY-MANNERS OPERA COMPANY inaugurated their three weeks' season at the Lyric Theatre last Saturday evening with a performance of "Carmen." Of the part of the heroine Madame Zélie de Lussan gave once more a satisfying performance. She sang the music with confidence, and imparted to her acting a number of vivid touches. As Don José, Mr. Joseph O'Mara sang with fervour, though his intonation was not always irreproachable. Mr. Charles Moorhouse, who first came into notice at

the Lancashire competitive festivals, proved a capable representative of Escamillo, and delivered the famous Toreador's song in vigorous fashion. To the charming phrases allotted to Micaela justice was done by Miss Kate Anderson; and the minor parts were capably filled. The choruses were admirably sung, and Mr. Richard Eckhold, the conductor, had his forces well under control.

ON Monday evening "Die Meistersinger" was given in abbreviated form. The representation had several praiseworthy features. Mr. Lewys James sang the music of the genial cobbler-poet with ease and distinction, and showed skill as an actor; Mr. Joseph O'Mara interpreted Walther's phrases with eloquence; and Mr. Charles Magrath was a dignified Pogner. Of Beckmesser, a meritorious sketch was provided by Mr. William Dever. Miss Kate Anderson took the part of Eva; and Mr. F. Davies was the David. Chorus and orchestra discharged their duties in a praiseworthy manner.

"LOHENGRIN" was performed on Tuesday evening, the title rôle being undertaken by Mr. Philip Brozel, whose intonation proved unsatisfactory. Madame De Vere Sapiro was a sympathetic Elsa. Telramund's phrases were delivered with vigour by Mr. Charles Moorhouse, who also showed dramatic perception; and Miss Marie Louise Roger was the Ortrud. Good work was accomplished by the chorus.

MADAME FANNY MOODY made a successful first appearance this season in Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" on Wednesday evening. She was heard to advantage in the light-hearted phrases of the first act, and in the later scenes imparted a due measure of dramatic feeling to her singing. Her acting was excellent throughout. Mr. Seth Hughes sang with fervour the music allotted to Pinkerton; and Mr. Lewys James was a sympathetic and capable representative of the American consul. Praiseworthy, too, were the Suzuki of Miss Mabel Dennis and the Goro of Mr. F. Davies. Mr. Eckhold again conducted.

QUEEN'S HALL was thronged in all parts last Saturday, when the fifteenth season of Promenade Concerts was begun. More than forty novelties are set down for performance in the course of the ten weeks' season. Mr. Arthur Catterall is the new "leader," but otherwise the orchestra consists of last season's able performers. The only unfamiliar work in the opening programme was Leone Sinigaglia's overture "Le Baruffe Chiozzotte," a bright and humorous composition, which was introduced to London by Mr. Arthur Nikisch and the London Symphony Orchestra last May. Its merits were fully revealed by the Queen's Hall band, who also gave a sound performance of Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody in D minor and G, and showed their usual skill in presenting Grieg's first "Peer Gynt" Suite, Brahms's Hungarian Dances in G minor and D, and the Overture to "William Tell." Mr. Albert Fransella played Godard's Suite for flute with fluency; and operatic airs were excellently sung by Miss Edith Evans and Mr. Thorpe Bates.

ON Tuesday evening Sir Edward Elgar's Symphony was performed for the first time at the Promenade Concerts. Mr. Henry Wood's reading of the work is sound and sympathetic, and as the orchestra had the score at their fingers' ends, and were in complete accord with the conductor, a worthy performance resulted. Stress was laid upon the beauties of the Scherzo and Andante Cantabile, and the impressive qualities of the Finale. Mr. Percy Grainger

played the solo part in Grieg's Pianoforte Concerto with technical skill, but failed to emphasize sufficiently the romantic feeling of the music in the first movement.

MR. DALTON BAKER will undertake the part of the Prophet in "Elijah" at the opening concert of the Birmingham Festival in October. Mr. Walter Hyde, who is a native of Birmingham, is to take part, for the first time, in the festival. He will be associated with Madame Donalda and Mr. Henschel in the performance, at the last concert, of Berlioz's "Faust." Mr. John Coates will sing in "The Dream of Gerontius," "Judas Maccabaeus," and Parts II. and III. of Mr. Granville Bantock's "Omar Khayyam." Miss Phyllis Lett has been engaged for the Hereford, Birmingham, and Newcastle Festivals. At the first she will take part in Dr. Walford Davies's new cantata "Noble Numbers."

DR. CHARLES HARRISS has arranged that Dr. Henry Coward, the conductor of the Sheffield Choir, shall organize a choir of 200 singers, who will leave England in March, 1911, and make a six months' tour of the British Empire. The choir will visit Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, and festivals will be given in the principal cities. Among the works chosen for performance are "Elijah," "Hymn of Praise," Sir Edward Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius" and "The Kingdom," Verdi's "Requiem," Berlioz's "Faust," Brahms's "Requiem," Sir Hubert Parry's "Blest Pair of Sirens," and Dr. Harris's "Pan," "Sands of Dee," and "Empire" choruses.

MR. JOSEPH SAINTON intends to produce a new orchestral work by Dr. W. H. Speer at his forthcoming festival at the Dome, Brighton.

THE CONCERT ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION has been in existence for more than twelve years. In addition to grants from the benevolent fund, it now offers to its members allowance for medical attendance in case of protracted illness, letters of recommendation for general and special hospitals, and other advantages. A prospectus giving full details can be obtained from Mr. Arthur C. Roberts, 9 and 10, Pancras Lane, Queen Street, E.C.

EUGEN D'ALBERT's new musical drama entitled "Izeyl," libretto by Rodolphe Lothar, will be produced at the Berlin Opéra Comique in the course of next season.

A COMMITTEE has been formed at Zwickau to celebrate the hundredth anniversary (June 8th, 1910) of Robert Schumann. It is proposed to give his opera "Genoveva" and a chamber-music concert.

THE death in his sixty-third year is announced from Warsaw of the composer Sigismund Noskowski, well known at one time as the inventor of a system of notation for the blind. He was Director of the Warsaw Music School.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.  
MON.-SAT. Moody-Manners Opera Company, 8, Lyric Theatre  
(Wed. and Sat. Matinées, 2.30.)  
MON.-SAT. Promenade Concerts, 8, Queen's Hall.

## DRAMA

### THE WEEK.

WYNDHAM'S.—*The Best People: a Comedy in Three Acts.* By Frederick Lonsdale.

HITHERTO Mr. Lonsdale has been known as a librettist of musical comedy, and if that form of dramatic entertainment teaches its practitioners nothing more, it trains them in the art of pleasing and

of hitting the average taste. Mr. Lonsdale's first attempt at drama proper—at a comedy of modern manners—cannot claim the virtue of originality, and it handles an old formula in a sufficiently conventional way. But, at any rate, it shows its author using to advantage a gift of wit and revealing a sense for comic situation, and on the strength of these qualities, which make two out of its three acts amusing, it deserves to be received indulgently. The scheme of 'The Best People' is distinctly hackneyed, for it deals with a slighted wife's determination to pay out her spouse in his own coin. If he neglects her for the society of another married woman, she will retaliate by flirting, as if seriously, with that lady's husband. If her lord and master entertains his lady-love to supper in their flat while she is supposed to be absent, she will give him tit for tat by making an assignation in the same place with the other woman's husband. So when the quartet meet we obtain a game of cross purposes carried through with an almost mathematical precision, but redeemed from being too mechanical by the sallies of wit and the verbal fencing which mark its progress. So far Mr. Lonsdale furnishes us with tolerable fun, though it is on familiar lines. He trips up over what often proves the stumbling-block of the novice—the last act. He has not yet acquired the trick of finishing his story at a gallop; his invention fails him just at the moment when a fresh turn of humour is needed, and he winds up his play tamely. Still, with all its artificiality, there is so much that is laughable in its earlier scenes, and it is acted with such spirit by Mr. Kenneth Douglas, Mr. Frederick Kerr, and Miss Lettice Fairfax, that it seems likely to prove a popular success.

#### THE MASQUE OF ANNE BOLEYN.'

An ideal setting for Mrs. Bertram Talbot and Mr. Nugent Monck's Norfolk Pageant, given on the 11th, 12th, and 13th inst. in aid of the restoration of the Erpingham church tower, was provided by the courtyard of Blickling Hall, once the home of the Boleyns. Whether Queen Elizabeth's mother was born there may be more than doubtful, and the incidents depicted in the Masque were in the main historical only in spirit. The Pageant was divided into two parts, preceded by a prologue. In the first part a morality play, 'The World and the Child,' was interpolated. This, in which the two principal rôles were sustained by the authors, was the most effective feature of the performance.

A small orchestra and a hidden chorus, conducted by the Rev. V. R. Gilbert, supplied some admirable music, ending with a madrigal by Orlando di Lasso. A maypole dance was introduced, as well as a stately Pavane; and the costumes were rich in colour and excellently harmonized. A little local "gag" was permitted; and the concluding incident, the exclusion of a dainty little cupid from the doors which had just admitted the King and Anne (inconstant to her young wooer Sir Harry Percy) was deservedly applauded. Much of the verse composed by Mr. Nugent Monck did not lack poetic quality, but now and then it hovered on the verge of the prosaic, and an

epigrammatic utterance of Wolsey's about "camomile and curates" struck us as hazardously modern. It was noticeable that several of the performers bore the surnames of the characters they represented.

MR. F. S. FARMER's industry is unflagging. Since our last reference to his series of *Tudor Facsimile Texts* (T. C. & E. C. Jack), he has added eleven volumes, making thirty-seven in all. The important set of seven volumes of the Interludes of John Heywood is now complete. The care shown in the reproduction of the earlier issues is maintained throughout. We observe that Mr. R. B. Fleming, "the technical photographer in charge of the series," has, in some of the volumes, taken the place of Mr. J. A. Herbert of the British Museum in the task of collating the photographs with the originals.

#### Dramatic Gossip.

MR. SHAW's proscribed play 'The Show-up of Blanco Posnet' will be produced next week at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, by Mr. Yeats's National Theatre Company. It is now generally known that the jurisdiction of the Censor does not extend to Ireland, and the experiment of producing there a prohibited play is interesting.

THE removal of 'The Fires of Fate' to the Haymarket Theatre will not interfere with Mr. Trench's arrangements for 'King Lear,' which he will produce early in September, and with which he opens his season at the Haymarket.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—E. L. D.—J. S. W.—W. F. M.—J. P.—Received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

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